YOU CAN GET
10 Years' Old P & O Whisky
EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.
Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,089—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER, 7, 1900.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th Nov.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5247	T. Leigh	24th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wilmer	29th "
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	19th "
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th November, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd Nov., 1900.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Duca BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th Nov.
" R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporito	15th Dec.

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

		Or about
S.S. ——		27th January, 1901.
S.S. ——		24th February, 1901.
S.S. ——		27th March, 1901.
S.S. ——		26th April, 1901.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets, 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	--	--	--	--

A primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all passages.

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. HORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG KONG calling at Singapore, on the 17th November, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydenot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain ..... to sail on or about the 15th Nov. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
Siew-Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th November, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 8th November, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 9th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 10th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th November, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,



BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at LIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	60	24	16
With Cur	60	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,



WHOLESALE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND

DRUG MERCHANTS.

The Company's Dispensaries and Laboratories are supervised by Experienced European Chemists, and Customers may have absolute confidence in all Medicines and Preparations which are sent out.

ENGLISH DRUGS
OF GUARANTEED PURITY,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
OF BEST SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURE
AND ALL MATERIALS AND IMPLEMENTS USED IN
HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES
IN ANY QUANTITIES FROM STOCK.

ESTIMATES PREPARED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN WITH RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS, &c.

ALL GOODS are of guaranteed quality, nothing inferior is kept in stock, and all Drugs and Medicinal and Chemical Preparations are up to the standard laid down by the BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

The Magic Remedy for Asthma. Paroxysms subsided in a very short time by

NEMESIS' ASTHMA SEDATIVE.

Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

F. S. MADON AND CO., BOMBAY.

BABY CHAIRS.
Patent, Adjustable, Cane and Wood.
Also Utility Tables, for Hospitals and Sick Rooms.

John Roberts & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.

KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
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KEMP & COMPANYS INFANTS' FOOD.
Best for Infants.
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Best for Invalids.
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Used by the Medical Profession.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
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KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
Free from Starch.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
Best for Infants.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
Most Economical.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
Used by the Medical Profession.
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KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.

In Tins, Rs. 1-0 and 1-12 each.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO,

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE WHEEL ROYAL ENFIELD BICYCLES

riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230 ;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	260	"	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	"	300	"	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	285	"	315
Lady's Model BM/C	"	230	"	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLSALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A
GRAND EVENING CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN
THE TOWN HALL
On MONDAY next, the 12th NOVEMBER,
In aid of the Funds of the
AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly given their services:—Mrs. Hartigan, Miss Mayhew, Miss Jost, Mr Medley, Mr. Ferrier, Mr. H. O. Coates, Mr. Edgar Faulkner, Mr. G. E. Thomas, Mr. Cornwallis Smith, Mr. Astell, Mr. Ben Defrece, Mr. Seymour Dove, etc. Plan of the Reserved Seats now open at Soundy and Co., Ld. Refreshments will be obtainable in Side Verandah.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that the ARRIVAL of H. E. the VICEROY at Grant Road Station, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, will be strictly private. Admission to the Platform will be restricted to those Officers only who have been invited to attend.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, 6th November, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
RE-OPENING OF THE JALGAON-AMALNER BRANCH OF THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY FOR GOODS TRAFFIC.

THE JALGAON-AMALNER Branch of the G. I. P. Railway will be RE-OPENED for the receipt and despatch of Goods Traffic on or about the 15th instant. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 2nd November, 1900.

THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.
No. 2, TAMARIND LANE, FORT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th November, 1900, at 4 P.M., for transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited statement of accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1900.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of these who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

4th.—To consider the desirability of selling the Company's Property and for that purpose, if necessary, of authorizing the Directors to sell such Property; and to transact such other business as may be placed before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 3rd November to SATURDAY, the 24th November, 1900, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.
No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 31st October, 1900.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. GIRDHAR DAYAL PARSHOTAM has contracted TO SELL the property described in the Schedule hereunder written, situate at Haines Road, in Bombay. All persons having any claims against the premises hereunder mentioned or any part thereof, as and by way of Mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise must make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their office, at No. 18, Esplanade Road, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 414-415, Nos. 20-13913, E-15617, and New Survey Nos. 1A-3500, 1A a-3499, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house chawl or bunglow, standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the Western side of Haines Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4135 (1) and Street No. 300, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Haines Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Dr. Amador Bacora, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Dawood Ismail, and on towards the South by the property of Mahomedally Jafferji.—Dated this 6th day of November, 1900.

PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & MOOS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of BAI MOTI, wife of TULSIDAS BHAGWANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

TULSIDAS BHAGWANDAS, husband of the said deceased and the father and natural guardian of BAI CHANDAN and BAI ALAKH, minor daughters of the said deceased, residing at Bhuleshwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand and nine hundred and in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

(The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.) C. W. D'GAMA,
The 29th day of October, 1900.
Messrs, CHITINS MOTILAL & MALVI,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

TOOTH-ACHE
NO MORE!!!
NEMESIS' DENTICLINE.
Gives instantaneous relief,
Price ans. 12 per bottle.

F. S. MADON & Co:
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

OPINIONS.

It seems to have been compiled with great care and industry.—The HON. SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, C. J., High Court, Bombay.

It appears to have been very carefully prepared.—The HON. MR. JUSTICE FULTON, High Court, Bombay.

It is an admirable compilation of the criminal rulings, and reflects the greatest credit on your industry.—The HON. MR. JUSTICE CROWE, Bombay.

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SUIT No. 402 OF 1899.

CHUNILAL DAMODARDASS ....Plaintiff.
vs.
BAI GULAB, widow of KASSIDAS RAMDASS ....Defendant

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 26th day of January 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the plaintiff abovenamed as the Sole Surviving Son of DAMODARDAS CAHANDAS and of the Defendant abovenamed, widow and Executrix of the last Will and testament of KASIDAS RAMDAS, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, of which Wassoodeo Withoji is the Fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Southern side of Third Bhoiwada Street, without the Fort wall of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Zeena Muccon, on or towards the West by the house formerly of Pranjivan Shanker and now of Vijbhookhandas Pranjivandas, on or towards the North by the public road called 3rd Bhoiwada, and on the South by a passage for sweepers and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, Ward No. 5395, and Street Nos. 87 89, and which is now in the possession of the Plaintiff abovenamed as Receiver appointed in the said suit No. 402 of 1899.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th day of September, 1900.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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H. CHALMERS,
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WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Pechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENT
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
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(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes)

WHISKIES.
PRIVATE RESERVE
O. H. L. LIQUEUR
SLATER'S V. O.

These WHISKIES are specially recommended to all who appreciate a good BLEND.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE WESTREN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY,
No. 57, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY CLUB.

A SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND has been OPENED by the above Company, which provides unequalled facilities to Students for rapidly acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge within three months. Special arrangements have been made to give INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS at any time during the course of the day, to the Pupils' entire SATISFACTION. CERTIFICATES of Proficiency are guaranteed and Students are recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on Special Terms.

TYPEWRITERS and ACCESSORIES supplied and REPAIRS promptly executed.

TERMS on Application:
TO THE MANAGER.

READ THIS!
READ THIS!!
THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,
Will be given away this month to
NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.
1st Prize, Rs. 60; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS:—

1. M*S*O*.	4. L*V*R*O*L.
2. B*R*I*.	5. *O*D*N.
3. C*P*N*A*E*.	6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS:

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits." (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60; five, Rs. 30; and four, Rs. 15; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T. B.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!!
Help the Britisher and British Industry,
BY SMOKING THE
"DILKHOOSH" CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"
ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves them

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 4 Rolls of Music and case, complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH and Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BENTWOOD FURNITURE, VARIETY OF LAMPS, LARGE SIZE MUSICAL BOXES, BOHEMIAN AND MAJOLICA WARE, ETC.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th, and FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson's Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, a large consignment of bentwood furniture, in great variety, by Jacob Joseph Cohen and other manufacturers, bronze and majolica table hanging and standing lamps, large size musical boxes on stands, playing Hindoostani play tunes, theatre variety, rich Bohemian and majolica vase in variety, dressed pictures, best platedware suitable for hotels, clocks and timepieces, etc.

Catalogues are published and the goods are on view.

SALE OF TOYS, MILLINERY, GAS FITTINGS, AND SHOP FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Medows Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Mr. Meeyajee Ahmedbhoy, milliner and toy merchant, closing business, consisting of dressed and undressed dolls, mechanical toys, toy furniture and tea sets, game boxes, cricket bats and balls, perambulators, picture books, bundles of silk dress ribbon, knitting wool, laces, silk and woollen tassels and fringes, lady's straw trimmed and untrimmed hats, bonnets, pieces of flannel, cashmere, coatings, woollen stocking, boots and shoes, collars, steel travelling trunks, sliding door cupboards, blackwood show cases, bronze gas lamps of 1 and 3 lights, writing table, pigeon-hole, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN RAGOONATH DADAJI STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Jaijee, widow of Hirjibhoy Nowrojee Bhathena, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, registered by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 445, new No. 5488, old Survey No. 495, and New Survey No. 9165, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2334, and Street No. 19, situated on the east side of Ragoonath Dadajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 86 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage and the house of Dorabjee Cooverjee Lakdawalla, on the west by the said Ragoonath Dadaji Street, on the north by the house of Nowrojee Muncherjee Moola, and on the south by the house of Dadabhoy and Eduljee Dhunjeebhoy Setna, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF 7 CASES PHONOGRAPHS AND ACCESSORIES.

On MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. R. A. Brothers and on account and at the risk of Pudmanand Singh Raja Bahadur of Banell.

7 cases containing 5 phonographs with accessories.

The above will be sold singly to suit buyers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albert Building, top floor, Hornby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware and cutlery, brass bedstead complete, revolving writing table, photographs and oleographs, solid brass curtain rods with brackets, table, hanging and standing lamps, drawing room suit lined velvet, table ornaments, handsome screens with China cloth. English ice box, Hyderabad rugs, China flower stands, etc, the property of C. E. PHILLIMORE, Esq, proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th November, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 WALER HORSES.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, about 25 waler horses in good condition, and in regular work, suitable as hacks, hunters or carriage horses.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c. &c.

On account and risk of the owners—

13 packages tents, under Telegram to Wari Bunder, Invoice No. 103 of 30-10-99.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria with rubber tyred wheel in good order.

1 strong-built miniature office shigram.

1 second-hand strong Rali cart in good order.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

1 bay pony ,, and saddle.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Admiralty House, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, one handsome mahogany Grand square piano by Rose and Co., handsome marble clocks, very old China and Japanese vases and bronze ornaments, also handsome light Singapore camp furniture, large fish bowl with fish, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a collection of valuable books, one handsome strong victoria, in good order, one bay Arab horse, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of CAPTAIN W. NEWELL, Superintendent, P. and O. Company's Dockyard.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-20 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Stable Co., 223 Belasis Road, Byculla—

1 Bay waler gelding, 15-3, broken single and double harness.

1 Bay waler mare, 15-3, double harness.

4 Chesnut walers, 16, double harness.

2 Bay waler gelding, 15-3, double harness.

1 Bay waler mare, 16 unbroken.

Also pair of black Shetland ponies, about 9 hands, broken single and double harness.

The horses are now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3rd Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design by Roberts and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, one Mahogany square piano by Soundy and Co., rich Japanese and China flower vases and table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c. The property of D J REUBEN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BAPTY FLOUR MILL AT FALKLAND ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the spot, by instructions of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Cowasjee Eduljee Patel, the mortgagor, the undermentioned immoveable property, together with the machinery, articles, and things belonging thereto and hereinafter referred to:—

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

First.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the mill buildings, houses, shops, bungalows, chawls, sheds, godowns, and offices erected thereon, situate on the north-east side of the Falkland Road, outside the Fort, and in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,153 square yards and 3-9 of another square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, together with premises secondly hereafter described, under Collector's old Nos. 201, 202, 420, 421, 432, 449, 469, 470, 494, 495, 508, and 510, new Nos. 13727, 13925, 1396, 13938, 14013, and 14026, old survey No. and new Survey Nos. 3428, 2-6935, 3-6952, 6957, and 6954, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 2469, and 2465, to 2467, 2540, 2541, to 2562, and 2468 and 2568, and street Nos. 237, 229, 233, 491, 493, 495 (1), 497, 499, and 208 to 212, and 513, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by a road leading into the Falkland Road called Bapty Road, and partly by the property of Ruttanjee Dhunjibhai, on or towards the east by the properties belonging to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, the said Ruttonjee Dhunjeebhai, and Soomar Mahomed Essa, on or towards the south partly by the properties of Ramrutton Succaram and Abdoolali, and partly by a temple, and on or towards the west partly by the property of the said Abdoolali and partly by the Falkland Road, and, secondly, all that piece of land, with the chawl or sheds thereon, a part of which is covered by a tank of water, containing by admeasurement altogether 2,043 square yards and 6-9ths of another square yard or thereabouts, situate to the north of the said Bapty Road, outside the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 202, 202, 420, 421, 432, 449, 469, 470, 494, 495, 508, and 510, new Nos. 13727, 13925, 13926, 13938, 14013, 14026, old Survey No. and new Survey Nos 3428, 2-6935, 3-6952, 6957, and 6954, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under wards Nos 2469, 2465 to 2467, 2540, 2541, to 2562, 2468, and 2568, and street Nos. 237, 229, 233, 491, 493, 495 (1), 497, 499, and 206 to 212, and 513, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by Government ground, on or towards the east by land belonging to the said Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Baronet, on or towards the south by the said Bapty Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Essa Khalifa, and which said premises hereinbefore firstly and secondly described were formerly in the occupation of the liquidators of the Bapty Brothers, Limited, and now of the said Cowasjee Eduljee Patel.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All engines, boilers, mill gear, fixed and moveable machinery, mill accessories, plant, fixtures, implements, tools, and all other articles and things of the nature of or appertaining to machinery, which are now upon the said hereditaments and premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the said mortgagees or to Messrs Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, attornies for the Bank, at their office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 7th November, 1900.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£98 13-16	—1-4
3 per cent Rentes	£100 1-2	unchd.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£109 1-2	
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£64 3-4	plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London	29 13-16	—1-8
Do. New York	64 1-4	—3-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25'9	unchd.
Do. New York	4'83 3-8	—1-4
Discount Bank of England	4	unchd.
Do Short London Bills	3 7-8	
Do Indian Bank Bills	4	

EXCHANGE showed no change except in respect of 30 days' sight Shanghai which went to 208 and a slight hardening in Telegraphic Transfers in sympathy with the higher rate in Calcutta. We quote at closing:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfers	1s. 3 29-32d.
,, Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
,, ,, Francs	159 3-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	208
Hongkong ,,	153 1-2
Japan ,,	148

The latest trade returns just issued by the Statistical Department of the Government of India bring the figures down to 30th September 1900. In the first half of the current official year—i. e., from 1st April to 30th September—there was a marked decrease in the value of merchandise (exclusive of Government Stores) imported into British India from foreign countries as compared with the corresponding six months of 1899, the total falling off amounting to Rs. 52,88,683.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS showed the largest decrease, the imports in the six months of 1900 being less by Rs. 2,09,15,980 or nearly 15 1-2 per cent. Next comes cotton yarn which shows a diminution of Rs. 1,42,646 or something over 1 per cent. Imports of Gold increased by Rs. 83,08,667 about 22 per cent; while the receipts of Silver show a marked falling of—Rs. 2,18,86,231 in six months 1900 as compared with Rs. 5,05,51,256 in six months 1899, giving a decrease of Rs. 2,86,65,025 or more than 56 per cent.

Exports have also suffered, Cotton Yarn alone showing a decrease of Rs. 2,63,99,477. In cotton peice-goods, however, there was an increase in shipments to the extent of Rs. 9, 49,634.

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR seem to have suffered most, the decrease in the first six months of 1900 being no less than Rs. 3,89,65,92 or nearly 95 per cent, as will be seem from the following figures

1899	1900
Rs. 4,10,87,209	Rs. 21,22,117

Shipments of raw cotton have also considerably declined, the total falling off amounting to Rs. 2,34,51,806 or more than 43 per cent. Shipments of Gold have as in Imports, increased, the total quantity exported being in excess of 1899 by Rs. 99,44,656. Silver, however, shows a material decrease. The deficiency being Rs. 1,17,49.832. The totals are as follows, the figures including both Merchandise and Treasure:

Six months 1st April to 30th September

	1899 Rs	1900 Rs		Rs
Imports	43,08,68,478	40,52,23,437	Decrease	2,56,45,041
Exports	57,52,83,695	51,12,26,246	,,	6,40,57,449

We believe it will interest our readers at the present juncture to have the six months' imports and exports of the Precious Metals tabulated here in comparison with those for the same period of last year.

Gold in six months

	1899 Rs	1900	Difference	
Imports	3.78,08,065	4,61,16,732	plus 83,08,667	plus 22 pr ct
Exports	1,20,21,347	2,19,66,003	,, 99,44,657	,, 82'7 ,,
Ratio of Export and Import	31'8 per cent	47'6 per cent		

Silver in six months

	1899	1900	Difference	
Imports	5,05,51,256	2,18,86,231	—2,86,65,025	—56 pr ct
Exports	2,58,51,304	1,41,01,472	—1,17,49,832	—45'5 pr ct

It ought to be noted well that not only do the exports of gold in the six months under review greatly exceed the exports in the corresponding six months of last year, but that there is in 1900 a great increase in the ratio of Gold Exports to Gold Imports.

Imports and Exports of Bullion since the departure of last mail:—

Imports.

Gold coined	Rs. 4,607
Silver Bullion	,, 3,96,848a
,, coins	,, 26,773

a This does not include imports on Government account, viz., Rs. 24,15,000.

Exports.

Silver coins	Rs. 34,38,270

Telegrams having reported cotton prices in Liverpool to be higher, than Local Cotton Market was steady with a good demand on the part both of exporters and mills. But the prices offered were low and business consequently small. Still there is a general advance of about 8 as. on Monday's rates, and we quote:—

Bengal, Fine	Rs. 180 both for ready and for January.
Do. F. G.	,, 170 ready.
Broach Fine	,, 200 ready and 221 1-2 March
Do. Good	,, 190

100 bales Bengal were taken for mill consumption at 160: also 100 Khandesh (new) at 196 and 100 Western at 220.

COTTON.—Liverpool Cotton Market on Monday closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 10.000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1500 bales. Imports 7,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 6-32d, plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Futures Liverpool—

Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March	May-June	Aug.-Sept.
5'6	5'2	4'61	4'58	4'51
plus 3-64	plus 4-64	plus 4-61	plus 5-64	plus 5-64

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports were	45,000	against
last year	49,000	
Exports to Great Britain	15,000	
,, Continent	32,000	
Mid.-Uplands	9 9-16	unchanged
Futures, month of February	9'05	,,
,, ,, May	9'07	

COTTON.—The total area under cotton in the Punjab reported in the first forecast in July last was 997,300 acres, whereas it is now estimated to be 1,028,600 acres, or 3'1 per cent more, and 1'3 per cent in excess of the area (1,015,600 acres) finally returned last year. The slight increase over previous figures is due, in some districts, to the late monsoon rains, though the time of sowings of cotton had generally passed when the rains set in. The rainfall during the months of August and September, 1900, has been much above the average in most of the districts of the Province, and in some districts the crop was injured by heavy floods or by excessive rains. The prospects of the crop have, however, been much improved since July last. Owing to the abundant rains in August and September the outturn of the cotton crop, on the whole, is expected to be above the average.

THE WHEAT MARKET was steady and though prices remain unchanged the deficiency in the last rains removed such traces of weakness as had appeared on Monday. Both in this market and in Seeds the business done was small, the level of prices in the latter commodities remaining as before.

The London Seed Market was quiet on Monday the only business reported being in Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 44 3-4 April May, Havant Dunkirk; Sellera Canal Arrivals "Hindostan" and "Clio."

WHEAT.—The prospects of the Australian wheat crop are very favourable, and a large outturn is expected this year. The reports generally point to a record crop although in some districts the want of moisture is already beginning to be felt, and the rapid advance of summer has commenced to wither the plants. Taken as a whole, the prospect is most encouraging, and the crop may be regarded as entirely at the mercy of the elements during the remaining weeks of growing and ripening. The returns sent from about 40 districts seem to indicate an increase of nearly 10 per cent. in the area under crop, but this will be modified by the quantity cut for hay. In some of the districts a good deal of wheat is still held, while a considerable quantity is stored, of which no record is given. The large quantity of wheat in farmer's hands, coupled with the heavy deliveries by rail during the year, which amount to about 100,500 tons of wheat and 20,800 tons of flour, seem to indicate that last year's crop was heavier than the official record. The figures now to hand however, can only be taken as a progress report. The balance of the season is the most trying period of the year, and the weather will be watched with anxious care by those who have a record crop at stake. The total area under crop last year was 680,991 acres; this year it is estimated at 760,233 acres.

FREIGHTS remain quiet but steady. Freight for Havre in the ready s. s. Mars was done at Rs.17-9 and Hamburg at 17-6. Some business was done for March at 17-6 and for May at 18-6.

THE GOVERNMENT PAPER MARKET opened steady at Rs. 97-7 for ready and Rs. 97-6 for 30th November owing to a 2 annas rise in London Rupee Paper. But during the afternoon a decline set in and prices lost one anna upon the weakening in Calcutta.

THE SHARE MARKET was quiet with little business passing in Mill shares. Kohinoor Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 292 1-2. A number of Tapti Valley Railway shares have been sold at Rs. 472 1-2 and of Bank of Bombay shares were done at Rs. 1,258 3-4; Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,235; Manockjee Petit's rose to Rs. 1,815, while Standard Mill shares on the report of a fire lost Rs. 5 to Rs. 270. Ahmedabad Prantej Railway shares are quoted at Rs. 700, Mofussils have strengthened to Rs. 429; while New Berars have fallen away to Rs. 535 and Port Canning Co's shares to Rs. 485.

With reference to the extent to which indigenous coal is taking the place of British coal in Bombay it is interesting to note that whereas in 1899 the Imports of British Coal into Bombay were some 304,887 tons or about 25,400 per mensem they amounted in the first nine months of this year to only some 50,000 tons or about 5,555 tons per mensem. On the other hand the shipments of Bengal Coal from Calcutta to Bombay in 1899 were 411,805 tons or 34,317 per mensem, while in the nine months ending 30th Sept. 1900 they reached the figure of 5,37,528 tons or 59,725 per mensem.

The development of the indigenous coal supply is continuous though no very sudden increase of output in any one year has been recorded or is possible in view of the many considerations of working and carriage which control it. Whereas in the five years 1880-84 the average annual production was 11,72,312 tons, we find the following figures of each fifth year:—1889—19,46,172 tons, 1894—2,820,652 tons and 1899—4,943,048 tons. And as the quality of the coal produced has improved with equal constancy these figures do not fully represent the development of power derived from the Indian pits.

It is believed that the Japanese Government are seriously contemplating the cultivation of opium in Formosa for local consumption. This, it is said, is the result of the poor quality of the opium imported from Persia. The people of the island apparently do not import any Indian opium.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4 12-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 3-4
Bar Silver	29 13-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, Nov. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Matiana left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ceylon arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rome arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 5.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Borneo arrived here, from Colombo, yesterday afternoon.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Himalaya arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

HYDERABAD RIFLE MEETING.

THE Cheshires won the Secunderabad Cup, of the value of Rs. 500, with a record total of 494 points having scored 252 at 500 and 242 at 600 yards. The Royal Scots came second, with 482 points, and the Royal Warwicks third, with 481; the Lincolns fourth, with 475, and the Welsh Regiment, fifth, with 441.

The cigar cabinet, presented by Messrs. McDowell and Company, Madras, was won by Major Lamb, of the Cheshires, with 66 points at 500 and 800 yards.

In the Cooper Allen Stakes of Rs. 130, presented by Messrs. Cooper, Allen and Co. for native officers and non-commissioned officers, Naik Mudarayanagum, of the Queen's Own Sappers, stands at the head of the list of forty-eight competitors, with 30 points at 300 yards.

Havildar Syed Hafiz, 24th Madras Infantry, comes first in the Resident's Purse with 32 points at 500 yards.

The Inter-Regimental Revolver Competition for a prize, of the value of Rs. 100, presented by his Excellency Sir Vikar-ul Oomrah, was won by the Cheshires, with 161 points. The team comprised Colonel Bromfield, 42 points; Major Lamb, 60 points; and Lieutenant Porcher, 59 points.

Nine teams competed for the Lloyd-Lindsay for non-commissioned officers of any squadron or battery The Royal Scots came in first, with 29 points for form, and 161 hits, the total being 190, and took the Phillimore Cup, of the value of Rs. 150, presented by Messrs. Phillimore Co., Bombay; B Squadron, 4th Hussars, 1st team, came second, and secured Rs. 40; L Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, took the prize for form. An objection was lodged against the Royal Scots, the 4th Hussars contending that the conditions of the competition were violated by the entrance of a regimental team when it was intended for only battery or the squadron teams; besides the Scots used rifles against the Hussars' carbines.

Considering the two native regiments are out of this Command, and drafts from other regiments are away in China, entries this year are eminently satisfactory. It is the first year that native competitors have been allowed to use the Lee-Metford, and they have, in all instances, made splendid use of the unfamiliar weapon.

Colour-Sergeant Pries, Royal Scots, with 33 points, is first in the Hyderabad Rifle Association prize at 800 yards, and gets Rs. 30.

The 23rd W. L. I. are well to the front in team competitions.

The 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, with 116 points, are first in the Native Carbine Cup.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid fall in Sind the Punjab and at Neemuch, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Jeypore, Allahabad and Agra, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. The distribution remains nearly the same as yesterday and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are westerly or south-westerly in the North-West Provinces, while calm and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail at most of the other remaining stations. The force has been generally light.

A few cases excluded, the temperature both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Karachi and the lowest 52° at Jubulpore.

Humidity changes continue to be very irregular and the skies are more or less cloudy in the Madras Presidency.

Heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (2'25"), about a quarter of an inch at Secunderabad and a few drops at Goa.

The cyclonic circulation of winds on the Coromandel Coast has ceased, but the weather on and off the south Coromandel Coast is slightly unsettled and local scattered rain appears likely in the Madras Presidency. The weather in Sind is keeping very hot and cold-weather storms will probably shortly begin to form in the Persian Gulf.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name and address should be at foot of label:—
CONDY & MITCHELL, 65, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 11-5m., 11-58m. Low water, 4-54m., 4-57a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane. 4 p.m.

Western India Sunday School Convention, Free Church, 7-30 a.m.; and M. E. Church, Grant Road, 8 p.m.

Lord Curzon's arrival from Surat, Grant Road Station, 6-30 p.m.

NEW CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—A charitable dispensary, called the Poor People Charitable Dispensary, has been established at Gilder Street, Grant Road, under the patronage of Govindji Lalji Dawsey to afford relief to the sick poor of all classes of people. The president is Rao Bahadur Bhaskarao Balkrishnaji, and vice-president, Bhai Jiwanji.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—A correspondent writes:—It is notified that owing to the death of Prince Christian Victor, all officers, ladies and gentlemen, attending reception at Government House, on the 8th inst., should wear mourning. May I know what mourning dress Parsee and Hindu ladies should wear? So far as I remember there is no special mourning dress for native ladies.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,753. Among them the number of new admission was 1,015; classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	21	13	14	51
Vanias	88	23	32	143
Brahmins	150	29	59	238
Lohanas	23	6	14	43
Other Castes	336	83	121	540
Total	621	154	240	1015

The average daily attendance was 121.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SHIP'S LABOURER.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Prince's Dock, regarding the death of a Hindu, aged about thirty years. On Monday last the deceased and about eighty other labourers were engaged on board the steamship Cardium, lying in the Prince's Dock, in whitewashing the roofing of No. 4 hold. Four stagings of planks, suspended by ropes attached to the hooks of the beams of the 'tween-decks, had been put up and on one of them the deceased and two other labourers were standing, doing their work. Suddenly the plank broke, precipitating the three men into the hold below, a depth of about twenty-five feet. When hauled up on to the deck, the deceased was found to be dead. The broken plank in its fall, caught the plank of the staging below it, and broke it also, throwing two men on it, down into the hold. The four injured men were conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where they have been detained; for treatment. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of accidental death.

PATERNAL AFFECTION.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dhugia Gungaram, a Hindu, was charged with causing hurt to Shaik Abdool Rahiman Shaik Hoosein, by striking him with a stone. It appears that complainant along with two other companions was, on Sunday last, going along Kamatipoora, when one of the friends accidentally stumbled against the accused's son, who was playing in the street. The boy turned round and abused the man and an altercation ensued. Complainant interfered. The boy's father (accused) appeared on the scene and seeing his son being maltreated, picked up a stone and hit the complainant with it on the head, causing a big gash thereon. Complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment for two days. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the accused had been provoked by complainant ill-treating his son, and that he was under the influence of liquor at the time. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to suffer six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DEFRAUDING THE RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. Charles Lewis, of the G. I. P. Railway, charged Pandoo Issoo of Sion, and Rambhojan Thakurprasad, a peon in Gaddum Bythell and Co.'s service with travelling without proper tickets. The former was travelling to Sion from Bombay with a Byculla to Sion return ticket and the latter was travelling on an expired season ticket which was twenty-seven days over-dated. They were both fined Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 respectively, and ordered to pay the railway charges in addition.—Mr. D. Lewis also charged two milkmen of Coorla, Jaggi Dhanoo and his son Harpal Jangi, with deliberately defrauding the company by purchasing only one season ticket for use between both of them. In the first case the father was detected using a ticket issued in favour of the son which was confiscated and ten days after, the father took out another ticket on his own name. A week after this new ticket was issued, Mr. Lewis stated he detected the son using it. The father was fined Rs. 5, but as the son did not put in an appearance, a warrant of arrest was applied for and granted.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—Last Thursday a murder case was tried by Mr. De Souza, the Sessions Judge and a jury, in which the accused Lalu Bhikar, as appeared from the facts, had committed a series of diabolical acts, which would have caused the annihilation of the whole family of Vatidar, residing in Umreth, in the Kaira District. Unfortunately Bhula Dharamdas, the head of the family, fell into the trap laid by the accused, who persuaded Bhula to go with him to the village of Jasapura on the pretence of buying some cattle for him. There were two other companions with Lalu, his brother and the other Bhata, a Koli. It is said that the Koli was a hired assassin, employed by Lalu. About the 10th of February last Bhula left his village, but never returned. His wife Kasna presented complaints about the disappearance of her husband, but no clue was obtained by the police as to his whereabouts. For a whole month the crime remained undetected, but the police watched the movements of the accused. At last Lalu was caught by the police and placed before Mr. Kashibhai, the Second Class Magistrate of Thasra, before whom he fully confessed his crime. The confession led to the discovery of a skeleton, which was supposed to be that of Bhula Dharamdas, which lay buried in the ground, pointed out by Lalu. It must be mentioned that human skeletons are not rare things now-a-days in Guzerat, when hundreds of lives were lost owing to the late severe famine. Here the prosecution failed for want of sufficient evidence to prove the "corpus delicti." After decoying away Bhula, it is said, that Bhata stabbed him in the heart. A day or two after this event, Lalu returned to Umreth, effected an entrance into the house of Bhula and succeeded, as the story goes, in mixing arsenic into the food prepared by the widow of Bhula. The poisoned food was taken by the widow and her two children, fortunately however all escaped death. No suspicion was thrown upon the accused, until after his arrest in this murder case. The accused Lalu was tried by a jury, which gave him the benefit of the doubt. The Judge, agreeing with the verdict, acquitted and discharged the prisoner. Next day the accused was tried under Section 307 of the Indian Penal Code, with attempting to murder Bai Kasma and her two children, by administering poison in their food. The case for the prosecution broke down, the only piece of evidence against the accused being the report of the Chemical Analyser that the food sent by the police contained arsenic. The accused, was, therefore, discharged by the Sessions Judge. Mana, the brother of the accused, was never brought to trial, as it is said, that there was no evidence against him. Bhata was let off by the committing magistrate for want of sufficient evidence to commit him to the Sessions Court. The accused Lalu also fabricated false receipts and documents purporting to have been passed by the deceased to him.

Dr. Joseph Benjamin, a well-known medical practitioner here, gave a tea party in honour of Mr. Edaji Dorabji Talati, B. A., on the occasion of his transfer to Bombay as principal of the Elphinstone High School. On Friday last, the Guzerat Club was very tastefully decorated, when the guests began to assemble at 7 p.m. Dewan Bahadhur Ambalal Sakerlal, at the request of the host, congratulated Mr. Talati, on having been appointed to a very high post in the Educational Department. Mr. Talati thanked the speaker, the host, and the guests for having taken the trouble to meet him there. The gathering, after taking refreshments, dispersed at 8-30 p.m.

The total mortality of the city during the week ending 1st instant, was 460 as against 468 of the preceding week, of these 324 died from fever, 55 from starvation 11 from dysentery and the rest from other causes.

Dr. Muncherji Sorabji Postwala, L. M. and S., took charge of the Bechardas Dispensary to-day, which place was left vacant by Dr. M. B. Cooper, who was sometime ago appointed Civil Surgeon of Broach under the new rules.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

A MERCHANT AND HIS MOONIM.

HEERALAL CHANDRABHAU vs. SARDARMULL SURJIRAM AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff sued to recover from defendants two sums of Rs. 13,385-11-6 and Rs. 1,848, with interest from 21st October, 1892, and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Rakes, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Davar and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, for the defendants.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff is a merchant, banker and commission agent; and the second defendant, Mahachund Seevjiram, was formerly his moonim carrying on his business in Bombay. As moonim, the second defendant supplied his brother and himself with monies for carrying on their trade and for family purposes by paying hundies drawn on the plaintiff's firm, and opened an account in the plaintiff's books with the firm of the defendants. Occasionally also the latter sent cotton and goods for sale in Bombay, and on one occasion, the plaintiff's firm purchased some cotton through the defendants' firm as agents. Plaintiff only came to know of these transactions in 1890-91, and found fault with his moonim, the second defendant, who then expressly admitted his liability as partner and coparcener for the past transactions and agreed to be liable for such transactions as might be carried on in future. The accounts were at that time adjusted and a balance of Rs. 15,950-6-9, was found due by the defendants on the 25th October 1889. Further dealings of the same sort took place subsequently, and there was due at the foot of the account on the 21st October 1892 the sum of Rs. 13,385-11-6; which with further interest was still due and owing to the plaintiff. Second defendant, besides the account referred to, opened another account in the name of Mahachand Sardarmull of monies drawn out of plaintiff's firm on account of the defendants and the family of which they are members. At the foot of this account was due the sum of Rs. 1848, which with further interest was still due to the plaintiff. The second defendant now denied his liability to pay the monies, or that he ever agreed to be responsible for repayment of the same.

The defence was a denial that defendants were indebted to plaintiff. They denied that they were undivided Hindu brothers, or that they carried on business jointly at Navanagar or any other place under the name of Sardarmull Chabda. The business carried on under that name belonged to the plaintiff, and was carried on by his direction and on his behalf. The business was carried on at Navanagar by the first defendant as moonim or agent of the plaintiff, and neither of the defendants had any beneficial interest therein. They also pleaded limitation, and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

MONIES DEPOSITED IN A SON'S NAME.

MATHRADAS GORDHAN VS. HIRACHUND SESKURNS AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff prayed for a declaration that he was entitled in his own right, and not as a trustee for his son the defendant Lukhmidas, to payment of the sums aggregating Rs. 6,296-4-3 with interest thereon. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas, Dhuramsey, Cama and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs, Crawford Brown and Co., for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that in the years 1893, 1894 and 1898 he deposited at interest with the firm of Doongersey Nursey, in the name of his infant son Luckmidas Mathradas, three sums aggregating Rs. 6,296-4-3. These sums were to the knowledge of the partners in the firm deposited by the plaintiff on his own account though in the name of his son. The defendants other than Lukhmidas were with the plaintiff the present partners constituting the firm of Doongersey Nursey, and they were all well aware that the monies were deposited on account of the plaintiff. On the 26th December 1899, the defendants other than Lukmidas caused a notice to be sent to Lukhmidas, requiring him to receive the money due at the foot of his account in the books of the firm. On the 5th July 1900 the plaintiff, writing in the name of his son, claimed the sum of Rs. 8,668-7-6, which appeared due at the foot of the account. In reply to the letter the defendant Gopal Dayal called upon the plaintiff to obtain an order from the High Court authorising him to receive the monies on behalf of his son Lukhmidas, and had declined, without such order, to pay over any part of the monies to the plaintiff. Plaintiff was obliged, on account of the obstructive conduct of the defendant Gopal Dayal, to file this suit; and was advised to make his son Lukhmidas a party defendant. The defendants, submitted themselves to the orders of the court in the matter.

The court proceeded with the hearing of the matter. At the close of the evidence, his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with interest. Plaintiff to pay his own costs; the cost of the defendant Gopal to come out of the estate of Doongersey Nursey, of which he is the executor.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	3	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	8	0	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	0	1	7
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	17	6	100
Total plague deaths to date	80,437	66,520	
Same date last year	6	10	121

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 761 as against 853 during the previous week. Of the total number 84 died from plague and 3 from cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 85 and 10 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 736, and that of plague was 94.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

The following are the plague returns of the Poona City from the 4th Nov. to 5th Nov.:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Shukurwar	3	2
Vetal	3	3
Ganj	5	5
Raviwar	3	3
Budhwar	3	2
Sadashiv	3	2
Shanvar	9	8
Bhavani	5	6
Nana	2	1
Raste	1	1
Kasba	6	6
Ganesh	5	4
Mangalwar	1	
Somwar	1	0
	50	43

Total mortality 50.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending October 25 were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths
Bombay	120	84
Poona (including Cantonment)	474	417
Districts.		
Surat	10	10
Thana	45	35
Nasik	187	167
Poona (excluding City)	34	28
Satara	3	2
Ahmednagar	2	2
Kolaba	3	3
Belgaum	303	190
Dharwar	100	93
Kanara	15	8
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	10	5
Kolhapur	59	54
Cutch	2	2
Aundh	19	8
Savanur	15	16
Total	1,417	1,132
Week ending 19th Oct.	1,851	1,358
Total to date	408,366	319,311

Karachi, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Baroda territory, Aden, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, and Bhor, were free during the week.

ANOTHER FAMINE FRAUD CASE.

THE Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Aston, District and Sessions Judge of Poona, delivered the following judgment on Monday in the case against Anant Shivaram Malvankar, who stood charged with defrauding some of the labourers at Peth, Khed Taluka:—

I fully agree with the opinion of the jury, who have come to the only conclusion possible on the evidence adduced, and I, therefore, record judgment that the accused Anant Shivaram Malvankar is guilty of the offence of criminal breach of trust by a public servant.

The sentence of the Court is that the said Anant Shivaram Malvankar suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years and pay a fine of Rs. 300, or in a default suffer further rigorous imprisonment for six months.

In passing sentence I take into consideration that though the sums of money covered by the charge under Section 409 I. P. Code are small, the accused's methods show a deliberate scheme to plunder famine-stricken labourers. Such a scheme could not be successfully carried out without wilful falsification of accounts and muster rolls in addition to disobedience of orders providing checks sufficient to prevent such plundering.

Anant Shivaram Malvanker is guilty of the offence specified in the 3rd head of the charge, namely, that he, being employed as a cashier clerk in the Public Works Department under the subdivisional officer at Khed, did, at Peth, on or about the 21st July last, wilfully and with intent to defraud, falsify a writing (muster roll B) which belongs to his employer and was received by him on behalf of his employer, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 477 A, I. P. Code. The Court directs that the said Anant Shivaram Malvanker do suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years and pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months.

This sentence of two years rigorous imprisonment to run concurrently with the sentence passed under Section 409 of the I. P. Code.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S 'RESCUERS.'

ACCORDING to letters recently received in Shanghai from Metropolitan officials who accompanied or followed after the Refuge Court from Peking to Tatung and Taiyuan, it is stated that the notorious and sanguinary Yu Hsien, Governor of Shansi, had no regular troops at all worth speaking of in his province, in spite of his boasting to the Empress Dowager, when he met her on the Chihli-Shansi borders, that he had a huge 'army of heroes' (Yung S'z) at his beck and call and all ready to do or die in her Majesty's service! As a matter of fact, Yu Hsien possessed only some 4,000 regular troops in his whole province of Shansi; whereas, by law, he should properly have had at the very least, four 'Chun' or Divisions, composed of 12,500 in each, or 50,000 men all told, under four Generals of Circuits. To take the places of these, Yu Hsien had raised tens of thousands of Boxers upon his arrival in the spring of this year in Shansi, and had sent them on their murderous mission against the unfortunate foreigners and converts, telling them that they were 'at liberty to take their wage out of their victims'—thus still contriving to pocket the money granted by law for the regular army of the province. But when Yu Hsien's Boxers heard of the gradual approach of the Refugee Court, escorted by wild Kansu and Manchu Guards, like prudent men the Boxers naturally expected that these Kansu savages and Manchus, upon their arrival, would be extremely likely to raid upon the natives, for want of something better to do, and so, at least two-thirds of Yu Hsien's 'Army of heroes' disbanded, carried their booty home and stayed there in order to be ready to give a fitting reception to their unwelcome 'allies' when they came. Hence when the Empress Dowager entered Shansi, instead of 'seeing the numberless banners stretching like clouds as far as the horizon, of Yu Hsien's heroes rushing out to escort her to Taiyuanfu,' which she had been led to expect by this notorious boaster, she was extremely shoked to find the province was almost bare of defences. Behind her own cortege the Empress Dowager knew that there were thousands of soldiers, belonging to the 'rescuing' armies of the Viceroys and Governors of the South, East and Centre of the Empire, on their way to Shansi to join her forces, and the same thought which disbanded the shrewd Shansi Boxers also came to her mind, with the result that she issued an edict commanding that all troops going up to the noth-west from the other provinces be ordered to encamp on the borders of Chihli and Honan to await further orders. This prompt move of the Empress Dowager may therefore be considered a boon to the people of Shansi province who would have been pillaged and slaughtered by thousands by the desperate 'braves' on their way 'to rescue the Empress Dowager,' and the ruffians and desperadoes who generally follow in the wake of all Chinese armies.

A MASKED robber held up the Northern Pacific express the other night on its way to the Pacific coast. Women, says a "Morning Leader" telegram, were forced to give up all their jewellery, while the men had to turn over their greenbacks and their gold watches. Silver timepieces were ignominiously rejected. He got away safely and returned three shots out of the darkness for two the conductor of the train fired at him.



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

BY the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.



THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented through out the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL

is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

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NOTICE.

OWING to the DEATH of PRINCE CHRISTIAN VICTOR of Schleswig Holstein, it is hereby notified that all CIVIL, NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS, LADIES and GENTLEMEN attending DINNER and RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on 8th November, 1900, should wear, mourning.

RICHARD OWEN, Lt.-Colonel,
Military Secretary to H.E. the Governor,
Government House, Malabar Point,
5th November, 1900.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
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NOTES.
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain G E Pickering, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Hall Line's s s Rydal Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain W McQuarrie, will sail to-day, for Dunkirk and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE s s Hambleton, 1,952 tons, Captain J Galley, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta 26th October, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi 3rd Nov., via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, 35 horses, and the following passengers:—Lieut Caskell, Lieut Finlay, Captain Watson, Mr Slater, Rev Wallrath, Rev Higglin, Rev. Fonseca, and 199 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col B M Blennerhassett, Sir Edward Low, Captain Stephen, Mr Leon G Vidal, Mr and Mrs Borudye and three children, Mrs Curranee, Mr E A Russell and infant, Mr Kurumdas Hospl Assist C Mathias, Mr B Ramdas and three others, Captain Errington, Miss Brook, Mr C F Simon and 500 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Clyde, 2,198 tons, Captain A L Valentine, will sail to-day, for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev A H Bowman, Mr W R Wilson, Lieut Snowdon, R A, Dr and Mrs A Lancaster, Captain Barker, Mr Abdoolally Dawoodbhoy, Mr Sultanally Amiroodin, Mr A Rahim, Mr A K Cassum, Mr R D Gotla, Mr P C Gostia, Mr J D Joseph, Mr D S Sassoon, Mr Wickins and two deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—NOVEMBER 6.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
Pomone		Symons			Royal Navy
Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Clive		Baugh			R I M
Pekin	2522	Hayward			P & O Co
Assyria	970	MacLean			M M & Co
Keongwai	1115	Groves	Alleppey		Bombay Co
Java	919	McDiarmid	P Gulf		M M & Co
Chigwell	1191	McKenzie			W & A G & Co
Foreric	2591	White			M M & Co
Bardsey	2184	Care			Bombay Co
Bulysses	3958	Scott			W & A G & Co
Hermod	830	Olson			Bombay Co
Dido	3127	Pickering			M M & Co
Unity	929	Hansen			Bombay Co
Pachumba	541	Rickford			M M & Co
Foreland	2832	McCutcheon			M M & Co
Hambleton	1952	Galley			M M & Co
Dwarka	759	Rothwell			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Oriental	3035	Jephson	Aden	10-11	P & O S N Co
D	Cardium	3953	Daniel	Antwerp		W& A G & Co
F	Steinberger	2310	Reising	Madras	8-11	Glade & Co
G	Naseri	992	Davison			B & P S N Co
M	Ballaarat	2800	Field			P & O Co
O	Scindia	2076	Gracby	Zanzibar	9-11	M M & Co
Q	Zaida	2883		Repairing		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi	6-11	Sheprd & Co
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	6-11	Do
Mahanadi	547	Budroo			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Arabia	2814	Haig	Liverpool	13-11	W & A G & Co
4	Bormida	1489	Sartorio	Hongkong	17-11	F Baldovino
5	Clyde	2198	Valentine	China	7-11	P & O Co
7	Mars	2497	Curtis	Antwerp	7-11	W& A G & Co
8	Clan MacNeil	1574	Makepeace	Madras	7-11	F M & Co
10	Rydal Hall		McQuarrie	Liverpool	8-11	K N & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langbourne	London	17-11	P & O S N Co
15	Florida	2059	Chapman			M M & Co
16	Mohammadi	1252	Raffin	Singapore	13-11	B& P S N Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
6	Hambleton s	Galley	Calcutta, Oct 26
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, Nov 3

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Croydon s	Butler	Rangoon
	Okhla s	Steven	Calcutta, &c
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Rydal Hall, McQuarrie, for Dunkirk & Liverpool.
" Dido, Pickering, for Calcutta.
" Clyde, Valentine, for Shanghai.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 6.

FROM GLASGOW.
Hispania s—15 cases whisky, B Smyth and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Ronald s—50 boxes bar soap, H Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.
Caledonia s—5 cases gin, B Smyth and Co.
Egypt s—93 packages provision, confectionery, W B Green and Co; 215 cases oilmenstores, medicine, Essoofally Russooljee; 4 cases soap, S A S Dawood; 73 cases provision, confectionery, Furdoonjee Rustomjee and Co; 52 cases biscuits, A Nuzerally; 6 cases books, stationery, &c, Longman Green and Co; 77 cases provisions, A Kayoom and Co; 3 cases photo materials, D M Dukle and Co; 8 cases photo materials, Nadkarni and Co; 16 bales paper, M A M Shurufally; 100 cases biscuits, A A Hoosein; 4 cases medicine, H P Suleman and Co; 14 cases provision, Bull and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Habsburg s—3 cases stationery, A Amiroodin; 5 cases glass bangles, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Co; 8 cases lampware, M Dayal.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 7th November.

The Escort to H. E. the Viceroy will parade at Grant Road Station to-day at 5-45 p.m. Review order (Summer).

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding, L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 7th November.

1. There will be 40-pr. R M L Gun Drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow at 8-45 p.m.
2. There will be a parade for Gun Layers at the Nesbit Road on the 11th instant at 8-15 a.m.
3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next, 10th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn. No. 1 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 7th November.

1. A Guard of Honour, consisting of 100 Rank and File with Band, will parade at Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway, at 11-15 a.m. on Friday, the 9th instant, for the purpose of receiving his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in India. Captain J. Leask will Command the Guard. Dress.—Review Order, Khaki.
2. The Battalion will parade for a March-out at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday next the 10th instant.
3. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. on Monday next the 12th instant.
4. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members at Head-quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. No Arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.
5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No. 4917 Volunteer A E Blunt.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th October 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	2,78,000	7,000	3,90,000
Or per mile of Railway	64	169	4	237
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	16,38,066	42,30,314	83,932	59,52,312
Total for 16 weeks	17,43,066	45,08,314	90,932	63,42,312
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,20,292	4,58,031	5,717	5,84,040
Per mile of Ry do.	73	278	4	355
Total to corresponding date do.	17,39,694	50,48,934	1,08,982	68,97,610

Decrease for the week ......Rs. 1,94,040
Do. to date ...... " 5,55,298

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM Extras, of Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

CHRISTISON—October 24, at Cinnamara, Jorehaut, Assam, the wife of Alex Christison, of a daughter.
ROBINSON—October 20, at Barrackpore, the wife of Assist-Surgeon Alexander Robinson, of a son.
SAUBOLLE—October 12, at Sambalpur, Central Provinces, the wife of Jean G Saubolle, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1900.

MUCH is being done to improve the Indian jails, but much still remains to be done. There is not yet any tendency to break into them rather than to break out, and that is not likely to come. Indolence is the besetting sin of India and if the tendency were to make the jails more comfortable the number of prisoners might increase. But the rigour of the daily task is maintained. That alone will make the native shun the jail. If it were not for the labour involved, hundreds would be jail-birds from choice. The figures given in the new report on the Administration of the Jails in the past year show that Bombay and the Punjab incarcerated many more persons than in the previous twelve months, a fact which the Punjab attributes, and Bombay should have attributed, to the prevalent scarcity, for many persons who had hitherto lived blameless lives were driven to commit petty larceny. Hunger is the greatest enemy of honesty, as magistrates should always bear in mind. They are apt to forget it, however, as well as the fact that the law permits of alternatives to imprisonment in the case of juveniles. Instances of youths being sent to jail have diminished, but the number is still too high in the opinion of Government and they desire to see prescribed alternatives applied. Juvenile offenders are now more commonly sent to reformatories and those institutions have been transferred to the control of the Education Department, so that decreases of juvenile crime in future returns will be more apparent than real. At the same time the reformatories must still be regarded as punitive establishments, for, although the inmates are the few who have been found out among the many who have sinned, it would not do to let them suppose it is only necessary to pick a pocket to secure all the advantages of a comfortable home and the benefits of a liberal education. The restraint still enforced is irksome to the youthful law-breaker, and it would not say much for his resource if he could not find the means of gaining temporary respite from the round of daily toil. Several boys wilfully injured themselves or made themselves ill in order to enjoy the comparative ease and liberty of hospital life. It is not necessary to raise the hands and eyes in pious horror at the shocking depravity thus revealed. Rather let it be a matter for congratulation that the discipline enforced has not crushed the life out of the lads and that sufficient fertility of brain remains, which properly directed may ultimately make men of them, notwithstanding the bad start that they made in life. But they are not all playfully wicked or wickedly playful. It was found necessary to punish two hundred boys in the Chingleput establishment and a regrettable increase in the number of offences among the older boys is receiving the separate attention of the Director of Public Instruction.

That portion of the jail population, for which Bombay offers the excuse of famine, is the skilled artisans, the persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, and the statistics, relating to the occupation of the prisoners previous to their admission into jail, shows an increase of over 30 per cent. under those heads. In Bombay the number was 2,702 as compared with 1,359 in the previous twelve months. The number of "professional persons" imprisoned was 14 per cent. less than in the previous year. There was also a diminution of 10 per cent. in the case of the persons classified as "persons in service or performing personal offices," which seems to indicate that body servants were more than usually honest, not so much perhaps from inclination or any improvement in moral rectitude, as from fear of becoming stranded in time of scarcity and famine. Under the other heads the increases and decreases amounted to less than 5 per cent. as compared with 1898. There was thus a decrease of 1·6 per cent. in the number of persons sentenced for terms not exceeding six months, while there was an increase of 3·65 per cent. in the case of those sentenced to longer terms There was a slight decline (from 13·9 t 13·75 per cent.) in the number of admissions of those who had been previously convicted. The proportion of such convicts was highest in Burma (23·02 per cent.) and the Central Provinces (20·99 per cent). Of the convicts admitted into the jails of the Madras Presidency 2,195 or 18 per cent. were identified as old offenders either before or after conviction. It is satisfactory to note that in Bombay there is a considerable fall in the total number of offences against discipline. In Bengal and also in the North-West Provinces and Oudh the number of offences and with it the ratio of punishments to the total population has increased, and this is attributed—perhaps erroneously—to the more adequate exaction of tasks and to the higher standard of discipline enforced. In the Punjab, where the corresponding figures show decreases as compared with last year, the Lieutenant-Governor is nevertheless of opinion that marked improvement in discipline is taking place and that prison life is becoming to a satisfactory degree more irksome and deterrent.

That this important side of jail administration attracts the particular attention of those responsible for it, is noted with satisfaction by the Government of India which appears apprehensive of making the jail too attractive. Government is desirous that this attention should not be relaxed, but the review fails to indicate any direction in which new efforts might be made with that object in view. Prominence is given to the achievements of those who wish to make the jail solely a place of chastisement, whilst the prisoners' friends who aim at the reformation rather than the punishment of the prisoner can find little satisfaction in the remarks of the Governor-General in Council. There is much about the construction of cubicles and cells and all manner of devices for the improvement of discipline. But a line or two disposes of the handicrafts in which prisoners are employed. We are told by those who hold that crime ought to be regarded as a disease that, although treatment in the jails need not be pleasant, unpleasantness should not be sought for its own sake, reformation being the sole end in view. But unpleasantness for its own sake, judging from the resolution of the Government of India, is aimed at in this country. A writer at the beginning of the century contended that if prisons were to be made into places in which persons of both sexes and all ages may be well fed, clothed, lodged, educated, and taught a trade, where they might find pleasant society, and were not required to take heed for the morrow, the present inhabitants should be turned out and the most deserving and industrious of our poorest fellow-subjects should be invited to take their place. And no doubt they would gladly do so. But reformation should be aimed at as well as punishment. There is little fear of the inmates finding pleasant society under existing rules. We do not ask for an Elmira in which the prisoners had a much better time than they would have as honest men in the outside world. But we should have been pleased to read something of new handicrafts having been introduced and of the progress made in those already practised. There is always a good demand for jail-made articles by private persons as well as by Government departments, and though the war has diminished the demand for jail products in Bombay it has greatly increased it in Bengal. If only from economical motives trades and handicrafts in jails should invariably be encouraged.

IT is to be feared that the frauds committed on the Relief Works at Suregaon, in the Ahmednagar district, are only remarkable in having been brought to light. The vastness of the numbers that had to be dealt with in relief camps and on the large works made fraud perfectly easy. There was nothing to prevent a conspiracy among the subordinate officials to swell the figures of relief by the addition of a few fictitious thousands. That is precisely what happened in the Suregaon case, for beginning with the native engineer in charge of the work the conspiracy extended to five other officials, overseers and clerks, who were found ready to join the superior genius in making false returns. The gang's little game probably would never have been made public but for the information of a clerk more scrupulous than the rest. But in how many cases has this sort of thing passed undetected by the superior authorities? The originator of the fraud in the present instance was a sub-engineer, Lachmanlal Tunilal, who, as soon as he appeared on the work, according to the statements of the other accused, required their acquiescence in his scheme of embezzlement on pain of dismissal. They were apparently not difficult to persuade and a very pretty system of bogus returns was elaborated. The head-clerk, Trimback Waman, at the request of the engineer instructed two other clerks to draw up false muster-rolls which, signed by overseers and containing the names of karkuns who did not exist, appeared perfectly in order. On the strength of these lists Lachmanlal Tunilal, the worthy who conceived and engineered the brilliant plan, drew Rs. 973 from the cashier whom he made a party to the fraud by inducing him to sign the fictitious pay-sheets. The scheme of account-cooking was complete in every detail down to the checking and initialling of the returns by every clerk on small pay whose duty it was to check the true lists. As knowing most about that matter Lachmanlal personally signed the measurement book which contained the entry of the work alleged to have been done according to the false muster-rolls. To these latter he also affixed his signature. The immediate result of the arrival of this official on the scene was that in two days the returns showed a sudden increase of one thousand in the daily numbers employed on the test works. Having done so much to bring about this strange access of destitution Lachmanlal, who knew best where it existed, seized the bulk of the money paid for its relief and, not unmindful of his accomplices, generously granted eighty rupees for distribution among four of them. The discovery of the fraud was due to information given to Mr. Fitz-Gibbon by one of the clerks who was required to prepare the false musters. Mr. Karpur, an executive engineer, was despatched to the place and on producing the fictitious lists before the lesser culprits they at once confessed the fraud. The chief delinquent set up the defence at the trial that being a new man he was the victim of a conspiracy on the part of his subordinates, but the evidence left no doubt that whatever his skill as an engineer might be, he was much too clever as the architect of his own fortune to be allowed unrestricted scope for his ability. For the various offences under the Indian Penal Code, of which he has been found guilty, he will enjoy rigorous seclusion for ten years, with the addition of a year and-a-half in default of payment of fines amounting in all to Rs. 3,000. His accomplices have also retired for varying periods which will sufficiently restrict their remarkable powers of calculation.

YESTERDAY'S telegrams gave the information that the rebellion in Southern China had collapsed. That is a satisfactory piece of news, for however admirable may be the aspirations of the Reform Party led by the well-known Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who appears to have been at the head of the southern outbreak, the extraordinary situation in China demanded that rebellion should be opposed by the Powers. The rising of the Triads, as the southern rebels are styled, was, unlike the Boxer outbreak, no revolt against the foreigner but a rebellion against the Manchu dynasty. The motto of the leaders was "Friendship with the Foreigner and Death to the Manchu." But however high the aims of the chiefs might be, it was impossible for armed mobs not to commit excesses, and reports from Canton point to attacks on mission chapels by the Triads and similar doings that reduce the revolt to an outbreak of armed ruffianism. In its antagonism to the Manchu dynasty the uprising in the south has a resemblance to the great Taiping rebellion. But there the similarity ceases, for while the revolt of forty years ago lasted for ten years and spread throughout the greater part of the Empire the outbreak of the Triads was confined to the province of Canton, and happily has died out before it assumed the proportions that at first appeared likely. Troops were recalled from the north to Hong Kong to protect the British frontier against the rebels, who, however, operated in a direction away from the frontier at Kowloon. In one respect, however, the southern outbreak, though it further complicated the already tangled skein of Far Eastern affairs may not be without good results. As a Shanghai contemporary points out the chief danger to the foreign resident in China for the past few weeks has been that an ineffectual peace might be hastily patched up. The Canton rising certainly delayed the departure of the foreign forces and has thus given time for full consideration of the whole position in the Far East.

THE week's reports on the condition of the crops show that although moderate rain fell in parts of Dharwar and Kanara, and there was a slight fall in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum, rain is still generally required in Guzarat, the Deccan, and the Karnatak for standing crops or for spring cultivation, being urgently wanted in parts of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Surat, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum and Dharwar. Agricultural prospects otherwise are generally good, and famine conditions are diminishing. Standing crops are withering in parts of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Surat, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum and Dharwar. They have been slightly injured by locusts in parts of Karachi and the Upper Sindh Frontier, but are in good condition elsewhere. Prospects of the crops in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab are generally good, though sugarcane in the Peshawar district does not promise well. Burma reports deficient rainfall and crops below normal in Akyab. In the Central Provinces crop prospects continue favourable, but a little rain is needed in parts for the maturing of late rice and millets, and the continuance of winter sowings. Assam rice prospects are not good, rain being wanted in most places, while in Mysore, although the standing crops are in good condition, rain is urgently needed in places. Rajputana reports show that rain is much needed for the spring crop in the Kherwara district of Mewar. Agricultural operations are in progress, and the autumn crops, where still standing, are in good condition, except in Kherwara, where the rice has withered, and in Jaisalmer, where locusts have done damage in three parganas. The cotton crop is doing well and prospects are generally favourable, and agricultural live stock is in good condition.

WE learn with regret of the death in England of Sir George William Allen, K.C.I.E., the founder of our contemporaries, the *Pioneer* and the *Civil and Military Gazette*. Sir George had been ailing for some time and his sons, who were in this country, left Bombay a few mails ago, barely in time to reach their father's death-bed. Sir George had not resided in India for some years; but he was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. G. M. Chesney, a son of the late Sir George Chesney, as editor of the *Pioneer*, and under his direction that journal attained the proud position it now holds among Anglo-Indian newspapers. Much sympathy will be felt with Lady Allen and his children. Sir George was 69 years of age. He was a kindly, genial man, whose loss will be keenly felt by those whose good fortune it was to be counted among his friends.

THERE are now no famine relief workers or recipients of gratuitous relief in the British districts of the Punjab. In Patiala there are still 1,871 persons receiving relief, and 153 in Jhind.

OUR Commercial Report will be found on page 3.

CONSIDERING the large numbers of troops on service, the entries are filling up very satisfactorily for the Meerut meeting, both British and native.

THE cotton crop of the Punjab has turned out better than was expected. The failure of the early rains gave rise to foreboding but the plenitude of the monsoon in August, although it caused some damage by floods, has resulted in a very satisfactory yield from the area sown. This comprised 1,028,600 acres, or 1·3 per cent. in excess of last year's area. The condition of the standing crops is generally good, and the out-turn of the Province is expected to be above the average.

THE late and heavy rains of the past monsoon in the Punjab did much good to the sugar crop. There are 339,800 acres now under cane, which is all doing well. The dry weather had been favourable to an attack of insects believed to be a form of the "Borer insect," and considerable damage resulted in some parts of the Jullundur, Rohtak and Delhi districts. These insects were destroyed by the rains. The prospects of the standing crop, speaking generally, are now excellent. In the Peshawar district the crops were somewhat damaged by the high winds which prevailed.

AN outbreak of plague is reported from the village of Darman in the Shakargarh tahsil of the Gurdaspur district. The village is a small one with a population of 618 only. The new area of infection is situated at a considerable distance from the old infected places in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts, and thus the hope that plague might have been exterminated from the Province is not realised. The usual repressive measures are in hand. Advantage cannot fail to result from the fact that a trained and experienced staff is available to cope with this fresh and totally unexpected outbreak.

OLD Anglo-Indians, writes the "Pioneer," may have noticed in recent London obituaries the name of Dr. Dan O'Callaghan, of Queen's Mansions. The deceased had a somewhat varied career. Commencing in the Royal Navy, he had the good luck, nearly sixty years ago, to attend the late Admiral Lushington when that officer was on the West Indian Station. As a mark of gratitude and regard Admiral Lushington obtained O'Callaghan a commission in the Medical service of the East India Company, and for the next thirty years or more he was, in various capacities, employed in this country. In May, 1857, he was on duty at Meerut, where he witnessed the outbreak of the native troops and the "Fatal Falter" of the authorities, which he afterwards described in a stern and trenchant pamphlet with that title. Some account of this "brochure" will be found in Mr. Holmes's "History of the Indian Mutiny." O'Callaghan was next ordered to Delhi, where he saw the storm in September and subsequent occupation of the city; his next campaign being in China. While employed as Garrison Surgeon at Fort William he embarked with characteristic energy in the work of Calcutta journalism. His last Indian employment was in the capacity of Superintending Surgeon at Lucknow. He never availed himself of the modern system of combatant titles, but remained "Dr. O'Callaghan" to the last. He died in London at a very advanced age; leaving a daughter, the wife of Sir Henry Irving, the famous comedian. Although he was a good writer and very familiar with English literature, O'Callaghan published nothing. The pamphlet on the Mutiny was privately issued, as was also a record of his observations and experiences in China, where he took part in the expedition of 1858.

ONE of the lower-class servants in the Vatican was arrested and charged with having let in the men who committed the recent robbery at the Vatican. The accused is stated to have enabled them to enter the office in which stood a safe containing 300,000 lire. This is the third arrest effected in connection with the robbery.

MRS. HOWARD GOULD, who was sued by her dressmaker, demanded a jury of women to decide on alleged misfits and failures, but her request was refused by the Court, on the ground that (according to the "Telegraph" New York correspondent) although man is as ignorant of the technicalities of women's dress as the babe unborn, it would imperil the foundations of justice to admit women to the jury-box.

A TRIAL, which is being looked forward to with great interest, will shortly take place at Haarlem. Professor Stoker and Jufrouw Dahmsis, a young schoolmistress, are engaged to be married, and one evening took a walk in the town park, whither Haarlem's lovers repair. Suddenly, to their consternation, a bright ray of electric light illuminated the place where they sat. It had been projected by the owner of a neighbouring villa who wanted to amuse his guests. Next day the story of the couple being found embracing became the talk of the town, and as a result of the scandal the professor and the schoolmistress were both dismissed. They are now suing the owner of the villa for £2,000 damages.

GEORGE DOLBY, formerly private secretary to Charles Dickens, went to Fulham Infirmary penniless, dirty, emaciated, and unkempt. He died after some days in the Infirmary and at the inquest it was stated that he was insured for £3,000 in favour of an artist son in Paris. He had no income, but was supplied with money by his friends. He drank to excess and was turned from his lodgings in Hammersmith on account of his dirty habits. He was formerly of Wilcon Court, Ross, Herefordshire, and had made large sums of money in the past. A distant relative named Rycroft, who identified, said he thought deceased got so shabby that he had been ashamed lately to approach his friends for help. The verdict was "Bronchitis, accelerated by self-neglect."

AN English lady named Roberts reported having lost, while travelling to Bordeaux, a bag containing jewels worth £800 and £200 in bank notes. On arrival at Bordeaux she discovered her loss and duly reported it at all places she had visited, lest the bag had been left behind. On arriving at Paris she received a letter from her husband warning her that she was being followed by a man and a woman, both Russians, who desired to steal the bag. She then recalled a couple with whom she had journeyed from Madrid and who professed to belong to a high circle of Muscovite society. She missed the bag soon after parting company with them, but until receiving her husband's letter she did not associate them with her loss. The police all over Europe have now been informed of the matter.

COMPETITION scarcely seems to touch the earnings of the Aerated Bread Company, which goes on the even tenor of its way paying sensational dividends. The directors now announce a final distribution for the year of 6s. per share, or at the rate of 60 per cent. per annum, making 8s. 6d. per share for the whole year, or 42 1-2 per cent. Moreover, in accordance with custom, the shareholders receive in addition a bonus in the shape of one new share for every thirty-five shares they hold, and as the present quotation for the shares is about £15, the shareholder receives a £14 bonus on every thirty-five shares. The handsome distributions and bonus are practically on all fours with those of a year ago. The price of the shares maintains a steady level, and, though at one time this year it fell to 12 7-8, it has rallied since to 15, which is within a fraction of the highest ever recorded.

WITH regard to the remodelling of the military school of St. Cyr, it is pointed out that, out of seventy-three professors and instructors, twenty-two were sent back to their regiments, and twenty-two other officers apointed in their place. The twenty-two who have left the school are reactionaries educated in the clerical schools. The "Patrie" states that by a decree of the Constitution the Minister of War was bound to select as professors and instructors former pupils at St. Cyr, but that he ignores the decree and intends to select competent men without regard to the place in which they have received their military education. Further, he has dispensed with the services of some twenty officers from the Paris garrison who used to assist in giving instruction. The number of companies in the school will be reduced from eight to six, but there will be no diminution in the number of pupils. The number of horses at the disposal of the cadets will be increased by 100, so that infantry cadets will have the same opportunities of learning to ride as their comrades of the cavalry.

LORD ALVERSTONE and Lord Justice A. L. Smith, whose promotion to two of the highest legal positions in the country is recorded, were both athletes in their youth. Lord Alverstone was a devotee of the cinder path, and is a lover of cricket to this day; the new Master of the Rolls was proficient as an oarsman, and like one of his immediate predecessors at the Rolls, took part in the 'Varsity Boat Race. When the Cambridge boat sank in 1859—the only year that a boat ever sank—there was one man in it who could not swim, A. L. Smith. It goes without saying, of course, that he was saved. The mishap that befel him was, however, immortalised in a poem written by another 'Varsity oar, Mr. Justice Denman, for the jubilee celebration of the race. The lines ran something like this:

Turn your eyes to the third table—
Where—still sound in wind and limb—
Stands that Smith, who quite unable
(More shame for him) then to swim,
Sank—yet lived. Oh ! fate too stable,
Luckier end's in store for him.

ATTENTION is drawn by the "Medical News" of New York to the fact that medical men in the United States had no knowledge of or experience with tropical diseases previous to the war of 1898, and strongly urges that the Government should aid the officers of the Army to study tropical diseases under tropical conditions. It points out the institutions which exist at Liverpool and Hamburg, and the fact that adequate means exist, with some development, in the post graduate course in tropical diseases in the Army and Navy Medical School at Washington. The diseases prevalent among soldiers in the Philippines were dirrhœa, dysentery, malarial fevers, typhoid, small-pox, and intestinal affections. Special diseases are also encountered, including cholera, beri-beri, the plague, and leprosy. Yellow fever is also prevalent in Cuba and Porto Rico. Now that the United States are extending their foreign possessions in tropical countries, the "Medical News" urges that it is the duty of the Government to appropriate more money in order that better opportunities may be offered to the medical officers of the Army.

THE "Militar-Wochenblatt," which has always been a rather stern critic of our operations in South Africa, has given an account of the pursuit of De Wet, which affords it the occasion for some further animadversions. It expresses the opinion that Lord Roberts, at the cost of greater interests, employed a disproportionate number of troops in maintaining communications in the district between Pretoria and Mafeking, its view being that these particular operations did not justify the great force kept in that part of the Transvaal. One great object was the capture of De Wet's 1,500 men, but the only success achieved was the relief of Rustenburg and Elands River, a result which was deprived of much of its importance by the fact that the new enterprise of the Boers against Zeerust had failed. Moreover, says the "Wochenblett," the attempt made at headquarters to keep the operations in hand, while adequate communication with the scenes of operations was not maintained, proved abortive. Again the inability of British officers to conduct operations demanding unity of effort, was once more demonstrated. We are inclined to say that the "Wochenblatt" has imperfectly realised the conditions which governed these operations and that some of its criticisms are a little wide of the mark.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

A despatch from Count Waldersee, dated the 2nd instant, states that the Russian gate guard at Tientsin has been attacked by seventy Boxers.

Two small Russian punitive expeditions have left Tientsin and Yangtsun for Pauti-hsien.

The "Times" Peking correspondent states that Russia has invited China to resume the government in Manchuria under the protection of Russia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

General Campbell cables from Taku, dated the 4th instant :—On leaving Renchu district the Mandarin promised punishment of the leading Boxers, guaranteeing me and the French missionary compensation for the loss sustained by Christians. Yesterday we destroyed a Boxer village, accused of complicity in the destruction of Native Christians.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PARIS RECEIVES MR. KRUGER.

OPERATIONS NEAR KROONSTAD.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

A Boer commando is believed to be near Petersville, south of the Orange River.

A British patrol has been shot near Philipstown.

The Boers are increasing in numbers in the vicinity of Basutoland and occupy Ficksburg.

A commando of 1,400 men is close to Ladybrand.

The Paris Municipal Council have decided to receive Mr. Kruger officially.

The Boers have looted Ficksburg and torn down the Union Jack, the shreds of which they tied to their horses' tails.

They have recovered the ammunition buried there by the British.

The 21st Brigade operating near Kroonstad found it impossible to set within range of the Boers who were well mounted and continually visible.

The enemy is making a practice of attacking our pickets.

PLAGUE AT BREMEN.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

A case of plague has occurred at Bremen which has been imported from Argentina.

LATER.

The plague patient at Bremen has died.

THE MAYOR OF DUBLIN AND KRUGER.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has been ruled out of order in bringing forward a resolution to confer the Freedom of the City on Mr. Kruger.

ADMIRAL HARRIS REWARDED.

Admiral Harris has been gazetted a Knight of the Bath for services in South Africa.

THE HOSPITALS COMMISSION.

The Hospitals Commission is now in London. It has closed its public sittings and is now considering the report to be made.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Lord Ampthill sails for India at the beginning of December.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO KARLI CAVES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 6.

The Viceregal party will leave Bombay at mid-day on Friday by special train. The party will lunch at Neral, afterwards proceeding to Lanowli, arriving at 3-55 in the afternoon. From Lanowli they are to proceed by road to Karli, to see the caves, returning to Lanowli for dinner and leaving there at 10 o'clock at night, arriving in Poona at 11-35. The train will stop ten minutes and then proceed to Hotgi, which will be reached the following morning at 7-55, and thence their Excellencies will go to Bijapur.

WEDDING AT POONA.

This evening at St. Mary's Church a wedding took place between Mr. Wallinger, Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar, and Miss Violet Muriel Haslam Sedgwick, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Sedgwick of South Kensington. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Sellar and witnessed by a number of friends and acquaintances of the bride and bridegroom. The bridegroom was supported by his brother who arrived shortly before the bride's party. The bride leaning on the arm of Colonel Morse, attended by bridesmaids, arrived and the interesting ceremony began. At the conclusion a move was made to the vestry, where the registers were duly signed. The guests drove to the residence of Colonel Morse, where a reception was held and the health of the newly-married couple drunk.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jervis, Medical Officer, 7th Bombay Infantry, is granted eight months' extension of leave at Home, while Lieutenant-Colonel Worledge, Commanding 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, and Captain Belle-Bivar, 7th Bombay Lancers, are permitted to return.

As the 2nd King's Royal Rifles cannot be accommodated at Sialkot in addition to the Royal Sussex it has been decided to locate them at Rawalpindi in place of the Gloucesters, the latter going to Sialkot on their arrival from Ceylon.

REGIMENTAL PUNKAH COOLIES.

Orders have been issued to take all regimental punkah coolies out of the hands of the contractors and place them directly under regimental or squadron officers with effect from the next season until replaced by mechanical agency.

MANŒUVRES AT BARKACHHA.

The manœuvres at Barkachha to be held in next January will be on an extensive scale, six batteries Royal Field Artillery, one British cavalry regiment, four British and four native infantry regiments, all drawn from the Bengal Command, and also the Ghazipur Light Horse being under orders to attend.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MONEY AND STOCK MARKETS.

THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

COTTON AND WHEAT PROSPECTS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The stock markets have witnessed a temporary setback due solely to apprehensions of dearer money caused by a strong demand for gold for New York, which originated in the loss of surplus reserve of the Associated Banks. Our American cousins have the power of drawing Gold from Europe, as, posing as bankers to the world, they have for some time lent large sums to Europe. But, notwithstanding the huge profits which they have realised from good crops sold at high prices and by their growing power as industrial producers, they are now discovering that their wealth does not yet suffice to carry out their somewhat ambitious financial programme. Gold is needed from Paris and London in order to fill the depleted coffers of the New York banks, and London can ill spare the precious metal. Hence a spasm in the Money Market and a reaction in stocks. Of course high class securities and Home Rails at once responded to the cry of dear money with a general decline. Some of the mining markets have been more or less depressed, especially the Kaffir Circus and the Kangaroo section. The latter was predisposed to weakness by the Hannan's Brownhill incident, to which were added the effects of an exaggerated attack upon West Australian mines in a leading German paper and strong "Bear" pressure. As the news from most of the leading mines is favourable, a change of front should occur on an early day. The Kaffir Circus is disappointed at the fresh delay in the resumption of work at the mines on the Rand. A few sales have been made, and the public are disinclined to lay in more shares until some of the mines are working again. A strong tone has pervaded the British Columbian Market, and although prices have finally reacted in some instances, there is a very strong under-current which may gather strength from the forthcoming Le Roi report. The most active section, however, has been the West African, in which dealings have become so aggressive that the "Jungle" Market, as it has been rather happily dubbed, has suddenly sprung into public notice. Foreigners have been dull, and South Americans have not been untouched by the set-back, but the Yankee Market has displayed greater strength than for a long time past, the view apparently gaining ground in the States that the re-election of President McKinley is assured. It remains to be seen how the difficulties of the monetary situation will be overcome. The industrial market, although occasionally suffering from spasms in such highly-speculative stocks as Allsopps, is in an expectant mood and ready for a revival should surrounding circumstances provide any encouragement. The Chinese question, unfortunately, is likely to remain with us a good deal longer, although the very latest advices are again somewhat more promising.

Some rather important changes appear to have occurred last week in the iron, steel, and coal markets. There had already been indications of slackening demand, but the dulness has extended and the weakness of prices become more decided. There is, it is true, undiminished firmness in the cases of gas qualities and South Wales hard coal, the demand for which is at present exceptionally strong. The prevailing tendency, however, is downward, and occasionally a decline of from 6d. to 1s. per ton from the highest level of coal prices has taken place. A more substantial fall is reported in the quotations of coke, blast furnance sorts having dropped to the extent of 2s. to 2s. 6d. per ton within the last ten days in the Durham and Northumberland districts. On the London Coal Exchange the market was lifeless, in view of very large accumulations of rail-borne coal. The near approach of the end of the Baltic shipping season, the lessened consumption of coal in various manufacturing industries, the mildness of the season which reduces house hold requirements, anticipatory buying during the recent "coal scare" a less urgent demand from foreign countries for coke, and the reduced number of blast furnaces at work here account for the general tendency.

It is not unlikely, again, that the supply of coal and coke is beginning to be enlarged to some extent by the new pits and extended workings which have been in progress for nearly a year. Several months must yet elapse, however, before this influence can have an appreciable effect on prices. In Germany, France, and Belgium the scarcity of coal and coke is almost, if not altogether, as great as it has been for months past. So long as that is the case there can be no material decline on the shipments of English coal. But in Belgium and Germany there are manifest symptoms of slackening in the iron and steel markets. In most of the English and Scotch pig-iron markets the sales were quite small last week. Buyers appear to be firmly convinced that current quotations are too high to be sustained, and are postponing purchases, notwithstanding the blowing out of thirty furnaces during the last two months. There is no longer much talk of large imports of cheap American pig-iron. The receipts from the United States to the end of September have been less than they were in the corresponding period of 1899, but high freight rates and scarcity of room prevent a flow in this direction. It is known that considerable quantities have been bought and are ready for shipment. Orders for steel ship plates have recently been given by Clyde shipbuilders to the extent of 60,000 tons, and there is no improbability in the report that the Carnegie Company has chartered four steamers to convey steel in various forms to Europe, though a recent experiment in the importation of steel bars to Swansea far the use of South Wales tinplate manufacturers appears not to have been encouraging. In some branches of engineering—the manufacture of electrical plant hydraulic machinery, machine tools, locomotives, railway carriages, waggons, and other materials of railway equipment and, boilers—the contracts in hand are still considerable, and new ones to a moderate extent are being received. On the other hand, work is becoming scarcer in the textile machinery establishments and in the structural iron department. Competition from Belgium is becoming important enough to attract particular notice. On the whole, it must be acknowledged that the state of the iron and steel trades is not so cheering as it was six or even three months ago. The prevailing opinion amongst those most conversant with these industries is that the wants of the world are large, but that the advance of quotations has been too great, particularly in view of the great decline in the United States.

The American Cotton position is thus reviewed by Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York in their most recent circular :—During the week the market has been preparing for the Bureau report to be issued to-morrow, which is expected, from the tenour of the reports issued each week, to show a low condition for the crop. This demand has come mainly from the short interest created on the last decline, and has changed the relative position of this market from the lowest to the highest, so that for the first time in four years cotton is drifting here in small quantities of high grade for delivery upon the October sales. It is generally believed that these tenders will be taken up by Liverpool houses, who are thought to be long in this market against sales for forward shipment. It is hoped that this movement will continue and that the stock of cotton will accumulate and create a steadier feeling in this market. The temper of the trade is bulish, looking for the Bureau report to furnish the foundation for another advance on the outlook for a short crop. On Sunday the Government predicted a low temperature, with frost reaching to Northern Texas, which failed to materialise, and this has been followed by warmer weather in the extreme North-west. So much depends upon the date of frost this season that the trade are watching with great nervousness the weather, as indicating a larger yield than is now currently estimated or of curtailing the growth of the plant. The weather during September has been of a character to develop and add to the yield unless cut short by an early frost. In this respect the crop is similar to that of 1897-8 upon the red-clay lands. So far the speculation in cotton has been confined to the trade, and not, as last season, extended over the entire country. Outside speculation is not attracted by the short crop, as prices are conceded to be too high to justify purchases of cotton for an investment, especially as trade does not show the activity of last season. Nevertheless, if the crop should prove a small one, it is held by the trade that there can be no decline, but must be a material advance from even the present basis of values. It is difficult to find any one who holds a contrary view, and the unanimity with which this opinion is held renders the market exceedingly difficult to gauge. An early frost would undoubtedly advance prices much further; with a late frost the yield might prove too large for the market to be sustained in face of the hand-to-mouth policy pursued by spinners throughout the world.

Regarding the wheat market Messrs. Hubbard Bros. & Co observe :—During the early part of the week there was considerable speculative buying on continued bad weather in the North-west and decreasing receipts at primary markets. The weather in the North-west has at last turned fine, and the feeling now is that the movement will probably increase. Bad weather has also interfered with the movement to some extent in the South-west. Increased receipts in that quarter are also expected. Cables have ruled very steady, maintaining about the same distance over us that they were a week ago. The bullish statistics ofwthe week have been the decrease in the visible of 8,000 bushels, an unusual circumstance at this season, and a decrease in the world's visible, according to 'Bradstreet,' of 750,000 bushels, against an increase last year of 5,000,000. The visible supply last year increased 2,200,000 bushels. The other statistics of the week have been, on the whole, bearish. The world's shipments were 8,100,000 bushels, against 7,000,000 last year, Russia contributing largely. Stocks of wheat in interior elevators in the North-west have increased. Export business for the week 4,450,000, against 5,100,000 bushels a year ago. The export demand has been only moderate. About half the milling capacity of Minneapolis closed down Saturday last, ostensibly for repairs. The poor export demand for flour was probably an incentive. Speculative interest is disappointing, and the tendency of the market seem to be to drag for lack of sufficient support. The large visible suppy, 55,000,000, and big stocks in private houses make a heavy load for speculation to carry.

The fortnightly statistical circulars howingt inmovements of copper, issued by Messrs. Henry R. Merton and Co., of London, Manchester, and elsewhere, gives the visible supply for England and France, including the shipments advised by mail and cable from Chili and Australia, as 28,543 tons, as against 29,133 tons at the end of September and 29,133 tons a month ago. The price has receded slightly, G. & B.'s and standard copper being quoted £72. 5s, as against £72 12s, 6d on September 30 and £73. 12s. 6d. on September 15. The new supplies from North America have been on a decidedly reduced scale compared with the figures for the previous months of the current year, and the same may be said of the supplies from Spain and Portugal, Chili, and Australia. From the minor markets the movement has been on quite a full scale. The total, however, from all sources, 9,106 tons, has been considerably below the average for the past twelve months, and it has been exceeded by the deliveries, 9,696 tons, though the latter also show a tendency to contraction. On the whole, though the price of copper has sensibly receded from the highest quotation recorded since thre recovery settin,£78 12s. 6d. at the end of March last, it still keeps upto what must be considered as a relatively high level compared with the quotations during the period of extreme depres.s

The Board of Trade figures for September show increases in both exports and imports. With regard the sormer, however, a remarkable increase in coal shipment, accounts for nearly the whole of the expansion, the coal exported exceeding in value by £1,706,307 that shipped in September, 1899. Apart from coal, the most noteworthy item in the export account i an increase of £1, 250,000 in "new ships' Turning to imports, foodstuffs account for nearly half the increase of £2,511,773. The import of wheat was £796,700 more than in September 1899; cotton, £444,000; and sawn timber, £613,000 ; Unwrought steel augmented by £144,800,and tin by nearly £200,000. Wool fell of by £312,300 for the period. Raw matterals for industries as a whole were imported to the extent of £739,154 more than last yar, while the mportaition of manufactured articles fell by £642,289. Exports have increased 12·4 per cent and imports 6·5 per cent, but"raw materials," chiefly coal accounts for nearly half the increase in exports.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER.

An Imperial Decree issued en route to Hsian and dated 4th October, reports an attempt to assassinate the Empress Dowager. It says :—

When the Imperial cortege was proceeding on its way to our new capital, Hsian, and while passing through, this morning, the village of Yian district of Kiashiu, Shansi province, a certain madman, named Kuo Teng-yuan, who styled himself a Boxer Chief, suddenly rushed upon the Imperial cortege with strange language and in strange attire (meaning thereby "with cries of vengeance and weapons on person"—Translator), thereby disturbing our line of progress (that is to say, there was an attempt at assassination,—Translator). The said Kuo Teng-yuan was therefore summarily executed on the spot without trial. As for Chien, magistrate of the said district of Kiashiu, who has been guilty of instigating and encouraging the Boxers, he is hereby forthwith cashiered and dismissed for ever from the public service.

Note:—In other words since the above named Magistrate of Kiashiu., in Shansi, has been cashiered and dismissed for ever, for instigating and encouraging Boxers, question may well be asked what must therefore be the punishment due to those who are so much higher in rank than he and who were more guilty of instigating and encouraging the Boxers at Peking and in Chihli? Furthermore, the summary decapitation of the would-be assassin of the Empress Dowager is very strange, as the Chinese law demands that the person guilty of "disturbing the line of progress of the Imperial cortege" should be handed over to the Minister presiding over the Board of Punishments for trial, and when found guilty of the misdemeanour he is merely bambooed 100 blows and exiled 3,000 li for three years. The summary decapitation of Kuo Teng-yuan without trial of any sort, must therefore contain in itself something very serious which later news will perhaps explain.—Translator.

TROUBLE ON A RUSSIAN CHARTERED TRANSPORT.

We hear that some trouble has arisen on board the Russian chartered transport "City of Bombay," which arrived at Colombo on Tuesday last with Russian troops from Odessa for Vladivostock, and that her departure from Colombo has been delayed. The "City of Bombay" is a steamer of the well-known British-owned City Line, and, like many other British vessels, was chartered by the Russian Government for the transport of troops from Odessa to the Far East in consequence of the Boxer resing in China. She is in command of Capt. John Marr, who is an Englishman, and the officers are all British. She is sailing under the British flag, but she has the Russian flag hoisted on the foremast to indicate the nature of the work she is engaged in. It appears that Captain Mar had occasion once or twice to complain to the Russian officer in Command of the troops that the men were not kept under proper control and it was stated that matters were getting worse, and when the vessel arrived at Colombo there was a misunderstanding between the Captain of the vessel and the Russian Officer, and it was expected that owing to this the departure of the vessel would be delayed. The Russian Consul, who visited the vessel, and the Agents of the steamer, however, refuse to give any information. The differences appear to have been settled, and the steamer is expected to resume the voyage to-night. "Times of Ceylon", (November 1).

PRINCE TUAN'S REVENGE.

A number of letters recently received from Shansi by bankers, natives of that province doing business in Shanghai, all agree in stating that there is a reign of terror and pillage in Taiyuan, the provincial capital of Shansi, where the Refugee Court had been staying for over three weeks. This is declared to be due to the memorial drawn up by the gentry and literati of the provincial capital, when the Empress Dowager arrived at Taiyuan, demanding the punishment of Prince Tuan, Kang Yi and other authors and instigators of theBoxer rebellion—as was reported in these columns in the middle of last month—and the above noted letters all charge the present outrages of the Manchu troops and Boxers in Taiyuan against the gentry, literati and wealthy merchants of the city as a premeditated revenge of Prince Tuan etc., against those who have denounced him and his party. The letters above quoted do not, however, say whether the outrages began after the departure of the Court for Hsian or before.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

The following notification was issued last night by the Political Department in a Government Gazette Extraordinary :—

Bombay Castle, 5th November, 1900.

With reference to Government Notification No. 7799, dated the 27th October, 1900, in connection with the departure of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General from the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, cards of admission to the railway station will be issued by the Executive Engineer, Presidency. Cards marked A will be issued to the officials named in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the above-mentioned notification and it will admit to the main booking hall of the railway station. Cards marked B, which will admit to the arcade adjoining the booking hall, will be issued to the officials referred to in paragraph 4.

Cards marked B will also be supplied by the Executive Engineer, Presidency, to any ladies and gentlemen who may apply to that officer for them.

MOURNING AND THE RECEPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I wish I had not read your paper this morning, and I more than wish that your printers would have forgotten to insert the notification from Government House, which was the first thing that caught my eye on opening your paper. Now in Heaven's name can you tell me why we, ladies, are required to wear mourning dress on the occasion of the Viceroy's reception on Thursday? The fact is that I have not a black dress and the time is too short now to have a suitable one ready for the occasion. On the other hand I have been to the trouble and expense of getting up another dress of quite a different colour and I am quite puzzled how to introduce black into its cerulean shades. I suppose it comes to this that if the order is not relaxed I shall not be able to show off my pretty gown, in which case I shall have to tell my dress-maker to look to the powers that be for payment of her bill. Meantime I pause, and as there is time yet, I trust the notification will be confined to gentlemen only.—Yours, &c.,

A DISAPPOINTED MEM-SAHEB.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUSTEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you please allow me to say a word as to my part in the getting of the return of the clerical establishment of the Trustees of the City Improvement to which reference is made in the report of the proceedings of the Trustees in to-day's issue of your journal? Some weeks since a Gujerati paper remarked that clerks were entertained at the Trustees' office on salaries of twice and thrice the amount, which they respectively drew at their last place of employment. In order to have the statement verified or contradicted, I moved for a return. In moving it I expressly observed to my colleagues and the Chairman that my sole object in having the return prepared was to find out the true fact. This return was promptly made out and laid on the table at yesterday's Board meeting, which clearly showed that there was no foundation for the original statement made by the Gujerati paper. It was not my statement which was unjustifiable, but that of the paper that made it, and I am glad my efforts to get at the fact have been so far successful.—Yours, &c.,

D. E. WACHA.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

BOMBAY'S CONCERT PIANO.

The concert grand pianoforte, presented to the City of Bombay by Messrs. S. and P. Erard, through their agents in India, Messrs. Marcks and Co., Limited, for free use at any concert, has now arrived and is on view at the establishment of the agents. The pianoforte is a full concert grand of seven and a half octaves, measures 8ft-7in long and is cased in polished rosewood. We believe it is the first time that so large and magnificent a piano has been imported into this city. We understand that this identical instrument was used by the great Paderewski at his last recital. This fact alone is a sufficient guarantee that this piano possesses all the musical qualities so much appreciated by the greatest and most critical performers in the world. The public of Bombay, and more particularly concert-givers, will find this entertainmeat an acquisition to any programme. It is to be hoped at Messrs. Marcks and Co. will take charge of the piano and not allow it to remain in the Town Hall to deteriorate as the organ has done.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending the 27th October, 1900, there was rain in nine talukas of Dharwar, six of Satara, four of Ahmednagar, two of Belgaum, one of Bigapur, and in parts of Kanara, Ratnagiri, Aundh, Phaltan and Jath ; elsewhere there was none. The fall was, however, too light to be of much use except in one taluka of Ahmednagar and Dharwar and parts of Kanara and Aundh. Since the end of the week good or moderate rain has been reported from four talukas of Sholapur, two of Poona and Bijapur, and one of Satara. More is urgently wanted in all districts for standing crops and rabi sowings. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Sholapur, Kanara and Kolaba; elsewere they have fallen or are stationary. The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	165,123	137,818
Dependants	42,507	34,522
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	297,322	235,555

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in all districts. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have also decreased except in Bijapur and Belgaum, which show increases of 27 and 64, respectively. Eight large works were closed during the week.

The following allotments have been sanctioned for the Bijapur District :—Rs. 3,000 for poor-houses, Rs. 3,000 for kitchens, Rs. 1,000 for gratuitous village relief, Rs. 4,500 for doles to village servants, and Rs. 1,000 for additional remuneration to village officers under Section 52 (f) of the Famine Code.

DAMAUN NEWS.

Lower Damaun showed a clean mortality bill on the 1st, 3rd and 4th instant, while on the 2nd there were two deaths from starvation among the few remaining famine sufferers, whose number has considerably been reduced owing to their finding work in fields, and one from fever which has been prevailing in Lower Damaun for some time, but as evidenced by the low mortality, is of a mild type. At Upper Damaun things are worse, as for sometime cholera has been making victims among Christians, Mahomedans, Doobias and Kolis. Sergeant Noronha who had a very virulent attack which proved fatal in four hours, the garden servants of the Asistant Judge Mr. Moniz, the Mahomedans of Chitia Vad and the Kolis of Pathara in Magwada, a village belonging to Mr. Caetano Diogenes Mascarenhas, have fallen victims within a few days. The "kanji" charity of the Damaunwala family which was maintained for a very long time, has been discontinued from the 1st instant, it being considered unnecessary to keep it, as most of the recipients have obtained lucrative work in fields and others have left for their own villages. The number of the recipients of the "khichri" distributed at Kharewadi at the instance of the Committee of the Damaun Famine Relief Fund, has also been considerably reduced for the causes aforesaid and during the next week after warm clothes are provided to the remaining famine sufferers, the distribution will be stopped and an amount of the disposal of the grant of two sums of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,000 made by the Americo-Indian Famine Relief Fund Committee will be rendered by the Damaun Famine Relief Fund Committee.

It is reported that experiments are being made at the East Ham Sewage Works with a process for producing a new fuel. The experiments are being made by the inventor of the process and a number of gentlemen interested, and at a trial which has just been held it is said that the new product generated a greater heat than coal at about only two-thirds of the cost. Apart from the high price of coal at this moment, the possibilities of this new fuel both for household and manufacturing purposes are being watched with the keenest interest.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION IN BOMBAY.

Last evening a Convention of Sunday School Workers of Western India began in the Rooms of the Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder. The Bombay Missionary Conference and the Bombay Sunday School Union jointly held a reception of the delegates, who came from all parts of the Presidency. The Bombay Sunday School Union is an auxiliary of the India Sunday School Union, whose work covers the whole of India, Ceylon and Malaysea. This vast field is separated into sixteen sections, each having a committee of Protestant missionaries who direct the Sunday School work. The first Sunday School in India was established in 1803 and the most recent statistics show 270,000 scholars in the Sunday Schools of India. The work is conducted in thirty languages and the Union fosters the growth of literature for teachers and scholars in twenty of the native vernaculars.

Dr. MacDonald presided over the proceedings in the Y. M. C. A. last night, and there was a large gathering. The chairman read a letter from theBishop of Bombay, regretting his inability to be present.

The Rev. Mr. Stephens, Chairman of the Bombay Missionary Conference, and the Rev. Mr. Gray, Chairman of the Bombay Sunday School Union, welcomed the delegates and addresses in response were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bissell and Mr. Ghose of Ahmedabad.

Rev. R. Burges, General Secretary of the India Sunday School Union, delivered an address entitled "Facing the 20th Century." He has travelled 35,000 miles in India and has seen a great deal of the seventy missionary societies working in this country. In his address he pointed out certain dangers fronting them in the twentieth century, more especially in relation to work amongst the young. There were the dangers that the subject of the new birth might not receive the attention its importance demands ; (2) that Sunday School teachers might be satisfied with too low a standard of efficiency ; (3) that the Sunday School might come to be regarded as an institution for the young only ; (4) that parents would rely too much on others in the religious training of their children ; (5) that the Church might not focus her best endeavours upon her children ; and (6) that the Church might not estimate the value of the Sunday School as an Evangelising Agency.

Miss Hunt read a paper on the history of the Bombay Auxiliary of the I. S. S. Union.

The proceedings of the Convention will extend over the week.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A HINDU BROKER.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Velinker, instructed by Superintendent Sanderson, appeared to prosecute Premji Keshowji, a share-broker, on charges of cheating, using a forged document as genuine and forging a valuable security.

Mathuradas Haridas, the complainant, said that he was a share-broker and did business in partnership with his brother Khemji Haridas under the name and style of Khemji Haridas, and resided at Mint Road. He knew the accused Premji Keshowji who was in the habit of borrowing from his firm large sums of money on the pledge of various mill shares and debentures. On the 4th November, 1899, a balance of Rs. 7,886 was adjusted and found due by the accused to his firm. Accused had written an entry in his (complainant's) "Vahi book" to that effect. Complainant then held two shares of the Madras United Spinning Company standing in the name of Gangadas Ramji and two shares of the Manockji Petit Spinning and Weaving Company and half a share of the Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited, and one debenture bond of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mills, which the accused had pledged with him as a security for that amount. On the 19th December, 1899, accused paid back Rs. 1,000 on account and took away the debenture bond of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mills. On the 28th April, 1900, accused paid Rs. 3,200 on account and took away the two shares of the Maneckji Petit Spinning and Weaving Company. On the 2nd December, 1899, accused borrowed Rs. 4,000 in cash from his (complainant's) firm and pledged as security for the same two shares of the Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, standing in the name of Damodar Jivraj and made an entry in his "Vahi book" to that effect in his own handwriting. On the 21st December, 1899, accused borrowed a further sum of Rs. 10,000 from his firm and pledged as security fourteen debenture bonds of the Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ld., each of which bore an endorsement on its back as follows:—"Pay to King, King and Co., or order, Sd. James W. Smith "Pay to Mathuradas Haridas or order. For King King and Co., Rob H. Ghop, Manager." On the 8th May, 1900, the accused borrowed a further sum of Rs. 4,000 from complainant's firm and pledged as security two shares in the Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company standing in the name of Damodar Jivraj, which he promised to get transferred to his (complainant's) name. Accused was now indebted to complainant in the sum of Rs. 21,680. In advancing the amount on the security of the different mill shares and debentures complainant relied on an express representation of the accused that every one of them was a genuine share and debenture. On the 6th June last, complainant was informed that accused was caught in the act of getting forged bonds of the Brittania Mills printed. He managed however to escape and the news of this arrived at the Share Bazar late in the evening. On showing the fourteen debentures of the Currimbhoy Mills to the Manager, he was told they were false. The shares of the Madras Mills also proved to be false.

Kalidas Soonderji, the complainant in the second case against the accused, deposed to the accused having borrowed from him Rs. 3,750 on the pledge of five debentures of the Currimbhoy Mills, which were subsequently found to be forged.

Mr. K. M. Minocherhomji, editor and proprietor of the "Bombay Samachar," deposed to his having received in the middle of June last, a letter over the signature of the accused. An admission was made in the letter that the writer had not only forged the documents, which were the subject-matter of the proceedings, but also other securities collectively valued at Rs. 85,000. The reason why he had taken this rash step, was the heavy loss he had sustained in speculation. He expressed his great sorrow at having involved his family and others in ruin.

Mr. Cowasji Shapurji Cooper, accountant in the Currimbhoy Mills, said the documents shown to him were not genuine debentures of the mills.

INDIAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

AN OBJECT LESSON TO RUSSIA.

The following letter from a British officer in an Indian native regiment has just been received here by a relative, who is a resident of Singapore. The letter is dated at Tientsin 26th September, and runs thus :—

"I arrived at Hongkong on the 16th July and at Taku on 25th. I was left in command of a detachment at a place, Sin Ho on the Peiho river, 60 miles below Tientsin and was only relieved about 10 days ago. It was very hard luck as I missed the march to Peking, and I suppose I will miss a clasp for the relief of Peking, besides the fighting they had at Peitsang and Yangtsun, where the Regiment did magnificently. All our Indian troops knocked spots out of everyone except perhaps the Japs ; and we did quite as well as they did. The Russians are not much good when they began to get close. I don't know what the Russians think of our Sikhs and Pathans, but I don't think they will in future talk very much about attacking India. I do know what our men think of the Russians, and I can assure you their opinion is not a very high one. The day I brought my detachment up here, I was ordered at 4 p. m. to be ready at 5 p. m. with 200 rifles, 3 days' rations and 250 rounds of ammunition apiece, (100 on man, 150 in boxes) to go out with a column to take the Peitang Forts. The show turned out to be nothing at all, as the Russians did us in the eye and had left before we did, and they got the forts after losing a good many men. Our staff arrangements weren't very good and our men were the only ones who landed at the proper place : the restlanded at the wrong place, so we were left without any transport. Luckily we had no tents. It was very hot and the men had to be their own transport ; and ammunition boxes are not light to march with as well as rifles, 100 rounds of ammunition, great coats, blankets, and water-proof sheets. We (3) British officers had no ponies and so had to foot it. We caught up the column at 5 a.m. on the day after we landed. The General was very pleased with us. When we caught up the column within 6 miles of the forts, We found we had to march back to Tientsin. The weather was beastly hot, though it was cold at night with very heavy dew, and the mosquitos were very bad. I hope we shall see one more show or two with luck from here, and then we are going to Peking for the winter. The rest of the Regiment is up there now encamped in the Temple of Heaven. We had the first man over the walls of Peking, a Sikh who, however, has never been seen again. The next man was our second in command who opened the gates from the inside with his own hands to let the rest in. The regiment was then sent to capture the Temple of Heaven, or they would have been easily first at the Legations.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

VISIT TO THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

THE DUTY OF AN INDIAN PRINCE.

(BY TELEGRAM.)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 6.

In the evening his Excellency the Viceroy presented the prizes to the students of the Rajkumar College. A large gathering assembled for the occasion. The hall was tastefully decorated and beneath an inscription welcoming Lord and Lady Curzon sat the students numbering about forty-eight, dressed in the costumes of the different States and families to which they belonged. On either side, the principal chairs were occupied by the Chiefs of Bhownagar, Porbander, Morvi, Gondal, Wankaneer, Dhrol, Limbdi, Lakhtar, Sayla, Vala, Jasdan, Jetpur Malia, Kotda, Sangani, Bilka, Patdi, Sardarghadh, Vadia and numerous talukdars. Behind these were representatives of the various native communities, while at the upper end of the hall were officials and ladies to the righ and left of the gilded chairs placed for the Viceregal party. His Excellency and LadyCurzon arrived escorted by the Imperial Service Troops. Lord Curzon inspected the guard-of-honor of the 10th Bombay Light Infantry drawn up outside. Their Excellencies were received at the entrance to the College by Mr. Waddington, the Principal.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Waddington gave a most interesting account of the history of the college, and said it was some forty years since Sir Alexander Grant, Director of Public Instruction, of the Bombay Presidency, called the attention of the Government to the desirability of establishing a special place of training for young Chiefs and Nobles in this part of India. It was almost thirty years since the college, in its present form, was established. This was due to the energy and foresight of Colonel Keatinge, the then Political Agent in Kathiawar. To some political officers—and to none more than Sir James Peile, Sir Charles Ollivant and lastly Colonel Hunter—the college owed a debt of gratitude. To Colonel Hunter particularly it owed the carrying out of the scheme initiated by Sir Charles Ollivant, by which the Chiefs who had founded and endowed the college would preside over its interests in the future by the side of the officers of the Government, who had guided its counsels in the past The institution, established for the sons of Kathiawar Chiefs, had extended its influence beyond the limits of the province, and nearly one-third of these on the rolls were recruited from Guzerat. Lately they had additions from the Deccan and Dharwar. Continuing the speaker said he thought his Excellency's intimate knowledge of the life of the great public schools and universities of England would give added weight, if such were needed, to his counsel, or his Excellency would be able to appreciate the difficulty of the endeavour to transplant and foster what was best in the traditions of the English public schools and colleges, among young India, without impairing that affection for their home and country which must always be the spring of useful citizenship.

The Kumars gave an excellent programme of songs and recitation, in which the juvenile Chief of Rajkot particularly distinguished himself by reciting, with remarkable feeling, "The Revenge." The Viceroy then delivered an address to the Kumars and Chiefs, which appeared to make a deep impression.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

THE WORK OF THE CHIEFS.

His Excellency the Viceroy said : Your Highness, Chiefs, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Between two and three years ago before I came out to India as Viceroy, there was placed in my hands a book containing the addresses that had been delivered by an English principal to his pupils in an Indian college. The college was the Rajkumar College at Rajkot in which I am now speaking. The author of the addresses was the late Mr. Chester MacNaughten. I had not till that time been aware either of the existence of the college or of the name of the principal. But from what I read I formed the opinion that here was an institution, which, in spite of some discouragement at the start and amid many drawbacks and obstacles, was doing a noble work for the rising generation of the princely and aristocratic families of Kathiawar and Gujerat, and that it had as its first principal a man of high character, of lofty ideals and with a peculiar gift for exciting enthusiasm. Mr. MacNaughten has since died after a service of twenty-six years as the head of this college with which his name will always be associated, where now before the entrance his statue stands, and while his ideals may, I hope, for long continue to inspire. But he has found a worthy successor in Mr. Waddington, to whose interesting address we have just listened and who carries on the work of the college upon the same liberal and progressive lines. In such hands its future should be as secure as its past has already been fruitful. A year ago, when I was at Rajkot I visited this place and was shown over the buildings by Mr. Waddington. Unfortunately, the college was then in vacation, and only a few of the Kumars were in residence. Still I was enabled to understand the internal economy of the college, and to grasp the principles which regulate both the physical and the mental tuition of the boys. You may judge what a pleasure it is to me, who am an old public schoolboy, and college man myself, to see you all here to-day upon the occasion of your annual prize distribution or commemoration day, to have listened to your recitations which seemed to me to be most excellently done, to be invited to hand the prizes to the successful competitors of the past year, and to say a few words to the assembled Kumars. One feature of these functions I will, however, spare you. I do not propose to tell the boys, who have not won prizes on the present occasion, that they are just as clever and as good as the boys who have—though this is the customary form of encouragement to administer—because it is obviously not the case. Neither will I tell you that your education, when you leave this college, is not ended, but is only just beginning, because I assume that you are sufficiently intelligent to know that already. Nor will I say that you should henceforward act in a manner worthy of the traditions of the college, because if this institution has existed for thirty years without producing in its students the "esprit de corps," of which I speak nothing, that I can say would now inculcate it, while it would be doubtful whether in such a case the place itself was worthy to exist at all. I prefer to make a few observations to you connected both with the present position of the college and with the future that lies before those who have passed through its courses. To me it is quite clear that the Rajkumar College demands, just as I think that it also deserves, the continued support and confidence of the Chiefs. It was by their contributions and princely endowments that this institution was started ; by theirdonations were built the lecture rooms and living quarters and halls ; they have given the prizes and medals which it has been my good fortune to distribute to-day. No assistance was rendered by the

Government, either in the construction or in the maintenance of these buildings. The Political Agent in Kathiawar, is, I believe, the chairman of the governing council, and undoubtedly the advice, which an experienced officer like Colonel Hunter, is in a position to give you must be invaluable. Indeed, but for the exertions of one of his predecessors Colonel Keatings, in all probability, the college would never have sprung into being; while later incumbents of the post, such as that capable and sympathetic administrator, Sir James Peile, have sedulously watched and encouraged its growth. On the other hand, while you cannot dispense with this form of aid and guidance, it is upon the continuous interest and liberality of the Chiefs themselves that the future of the college must, in the main, depend. If they continue to give their support it will flourish; if they are apathetic or indifferent or hostile it will dwindle and pine. From this point of view I was very pleased to hear of the wise step by which a number of the ruling Chiefs, most of whom have themselves been educated in the College, have lately been associated with its Government, by being placed upon the Council. They are bound to its interests by the double tie of old fellowship and of responsibility as members of the ruling order, and in their hands, if they do their duty, its future should be safe. At the present moment I believe that no fewer than twelve out of the thirty-two ruling Chiefs of Kathiawar have been educated at Rajkumar, and I am not paying either them or the College any undue compliment when I add that they are among the most enlightened and capable of their class. (Applause.) Of course we cannot compel every Chief or Thakur to send his sons, or the cadets of his family, here. There were a large number who resented the apparent wrench to social habits and native traditions at the beginning. Some have never yet quite relinquished this suspicion. There will also always be a certain number of parents who will prefer private tuition for their sons, or education at the hand of native teachers, or a course of study abroad. I would not interfere with their discretion. Each parent has his own ideas about the bringing up of his boys, and I can conceive nothing worse than to force all fathers or all sons into the same mould—you would get a very dismal and flattened out type of character as the result. Nevertheless, broadly speaking, I would appeal to the ruling families of Guzerat and Kathiawar, and indeed of the Bombay Presidency as a whole, to continue their support to this institution, and to send their sons and grand-sons here, both because, I think, that the system itself is sufficiently elastic to escape the dangers of stereotyping a particular form or cast of character, of which I have spoken, and because I do not entertain a doubt that the general influence of the college has been, and is of inestimable value in its influence upon the well-being and good government of the province.

THE EDUCATION NEEDED.

And now a few words to the young men and boys whom I see before me. Mr. Waddington used what seemed to me to be wise words, when he spoke of the difficulty of transplanting the best in Western thought and tradition, without impairing the Indians love for his home and his country. That is, and has been, and will continue to be, the difficulty all along. There can be no greater mistake than to suppose, that because in this and the other Chiefs' colleges in Northern and Central India, the boys are given the nearest equivalent, of which India admits to an English public school education, the aim is therefore to turn them outright into English boys, if this college were to emancipate its students from old-fashioned prejudices or superstitions at the cost of denationalisation. I for one should think the price too heavy. The Anglicised Indian is not a more attractive spectacle in my eyes than the Indianised Englishman. Both are hybrids of an unnatural type. No, we want the young Chiefs who are educated here to learn the English language and to become sufficiently familiar with English customs, literature, science, modes of thought, standards of truth and honour, and I may add, with manly English sports and games to be able to hold their own in the world in which their lot will be cast without appearing to be dullards or clowns, and to give to their people, if they subsequently become rulers, the benefit of enlightened and pure administration. Beyond that we do not press to go. After all, those Kumars who become Chiefs are called upon to rule, not an English but an Indian people, and as a Prince who is to have any influence and to justify his own existence, must be one with his own subjects, it is clear that it is not by English models alone, but by an adaptation of Eastern prescriptions to the Western standard that he can hope to succeed. Chiefs are not, as is sometimes imagined, a privileged body of persons. God Almighty has not presented them with a "sunud" to do nothing in perpetuity. The State is not their private property, its revenue are not their privy purse. They are intended by Providence to be the working bees and not the drones of the hive. They exist for the benefit of their people; their people do not exist for them. They are intended to be types and leaders and examples; a Chief at whom any one of his subjects can point the finger of scorn is not fit to be a Chief. If these views are correct it is clear that this college has a great and responsible work devolved upon it, since it ought to be not merely a school of men but a nursery of statesmen, and that the worst way of discharging its trust would be to rob its pupils of their surest claim to the confidence of their countrymen, which is this that though educated in a Western curriculum they should still remain Indians, true to their own beliefs, their own traditions, and their own people. Therefore Chiefs and pupils of the Rajkumar College, I say this to you, and it is my parting word, be loyal to this college, spread its name abroad and see to it that in your own persons it is justified before men. While you are proud to acquire the accomplishments of English gentlemen do not forget that you are Indian Nobles or Indian Princes. Let the land of your birth have a superior claim upon you to the land of your adoption and recollect that you will be remembered in history, if you earn remembrance, not because you copied the habits of an alien country, but because you benefited the inhabitants of your own. If I could feel that my poor words were likely to waken in any of the young men whom I am addressing and who may be destined to high responsibility in the future, a keener and fresher sense of duty than has, perhaps, hitherto occupied his mind, the pleasure which I have experienced in coming here to-day, which is already great, would be tenfold, nay, a hundredfold greater. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The Kumars sang "God save the Queen," and amid strong evidence of the warm feeling with which the Native and European community alike regarded them, their Excellencies drove back to the Political Agent's residence, where, at night, a reception was held.

DURBAR AT RAJKOT.

STIRRING ADDRESS TO THE CHIEFS.

Never in the history of Kathiawar has there been so brilliant a function as that which took place this morning in the Jubilee Hall. This building was erected at the expense of the Chiefs of the Agency and is of exceedingly fine design. It is admirably suited for the purpose of a Durbar of all Chiefs which his Excellency held. Several days prior to the visit of his Excellency the Viceroy, Rajkot was gay with the uniforms of the different Durbars and the officials who assembled from far and near. At the presentation of the prizes at the Rajkumar College most of the Chiefs and Talukdars were present, and the brilliancy of the spectacle was therefore very great, but the Durbar in every respect far surpassed it. The spectators began to arrive at eight o'clock, the order being that there should be no admission except of Chiefs after 9 o'clock. The Imperial Service Troops and the splendid Agency Mounted Police kept the roads, the former also under Captain Griffiths forming the Body-guard, whilst the guard-of-honor was formed by the 10th Bombay Infantry. The grounds were gay with flags and bunting. By nine o'clock, excepting the chairs reserved for the principal Chiefs, the hall was filled to overflowing. On either side sat the chief officials of the various Darbars. Beyond these on the left came the Chiefs, facing them being the officers in full dress, and the principal people of Rajkot not in Government service. On the centre of the platform was placed his Excellency the Viceroy's chair of State designed in silver and gold, surmounted with crown and supported by lions, the legs and arms being formed of two magnificent lions carved in gold. This was raised on a "dais" covered with a thick gold work carpet. Immediately to the left was a chair in silver with a silver footstool for Lady Curzon. To the left again were rows of chairs, the first occupied by the political officers and their ladies, while on the right sat the Kumars of the college with their Principal. Behind in the arch of the hall was a veiled statue of her Majesty, and on the walls hung numerous portraits of the Chiefs, who had subscribed to the building, as well as previous Political Agents. Above these were fine specimens of native weapons and armour. In the balconies on the right and left sat a large number of Native and European spectators. The roar of guns from time to time announced the departure of the principal Chiefs on the way to the Durbar, and as each came he was escorted to his place, either by Captain Wodehouse or Captain Merewether, Assistant Political Agents. The Chiefs of Junagadh, Bhownagar, Porbander, Gondal, Wankaner, Palitana, Dhrol, and Limbdi with their attendants were among the last to arrive. The entrance of each was heralded by the order from outside for the guard to present arms as they came up, the red-carpeted centre supporters in the body of the hall rose in silent respect. The murmur of conversation died down as the time of the Viceroy's arrival approached more near, until at last almost complete quiet prevailed. Then came the boom of the Royal salute and the Body-guard rattled up. The strains of the National Anthem sounded then a slow march as the Guard took open order and were inspected by his Excellency. Meanwhile Lady Curzon had taken her place, and was for a brief period a centre of observation. She was magnificently attired in a large black picture hat, her dress being most graceful and entirely designed of white and gold. Everyone was now standing. The political officers had formed near the door, and as Lord Curzon entered, accompanied by his staff in full court dress, preceded him to the "dais" and formed on each side, while he passed to the chair of State. It is difficult to picture the scene in all its brilliance. After a pause the Foreign Secretary asked the permission to open the Darbar, which was granted. Colonel Hunter Political Agent, called out the names of the Chiefs and each in turn advancing to the Viceroy, was led by the Political Officer directly concerned with his administration, and bowing held out a gold cloth purse, containing the nazar for tribute due from them to the Government and allotted according to the rank of the State represented. This, his Excellency, remaining seated, touched and remitted. When the Chief of Jasdan, who has done splendid work during famine, was presented, the Viceroy fixed on his breat a medal of the first-class Kaiser-i-Hind. The Chiefs of sixth and seventh classes came up together, all the Chiefs of the first-class to the seventh having to retire backwards to their seats, which being their own property, helped to enrich the spectacle with their elaborate gold or silver work. The presentations being over his excellency rose, and no sound was to be heard, he seemed inspired with the solemnity and responsibility of the position he occupied. His diction was slow and deliberate as he delivered an address to the Chiefs and no one could help being impressed by his manner and his words, especially when he spoke of the sympathy the Government felt towards them in trouble, and when he placed before them the vast importance of their positions when he declared that no ruler is fit to be a ruler at whom the meanest of his subjects could point the finger of scorn, he rose to his highest. He was incisive yet restrained, and throughout above all the representatives of the Queen-Empress.

The Viceroy said: Chiefs and Darbaris of Kathiawar,—Since I have been in India nothing has surprised me more than that none of my predecessors ever found time or interest to visit Kathiawar. When I came here last year, for the first time, to show my sympathy with the Chiefs and their people in their misfortunes, and acquire some personal knowledge of the manner in which they were combating the great famine, I was much struck with the peculiar characteristics of this province. It seemed to me to present, in an unusual and attractive combination, features of an old territorial nobility, standing midway between the paramount power and of their own subjects, and bound by solemn obligations to both, with abundant evidences of modern enlightenment and civilization. It is a country that possesses sites of an ancient and historic sanctity which are yearly visited by thousands of pilgrims. It contains a number of small but flourishing cities and ports. It is intersected by a network of railways, having indeed nearly as many miles of railroad as it has first-class roads. It has well endowed hospitals, schools, dispensaries and other latest symptoms of progress, and it can boast of some most cultivated Chiefs on the western side of India. My visit last year was a short one, but I resolved that I would take the first opportunity of returning in order to improve my acquaintance with Kathiawar at a more favourable moment in its fortunes.

That is the object, Chiefs and Darbaris, with which I have invited you here to-day. I desire to convince you, that though you live in a somewhat unfrequented corner of the Indian Continent, which is away from the principal lines of movement and travel, your welfare and your concerns are very dear to the Government of India, and that the head of that Government takes a personal interest in your well-being. (Applause.) It is an object of ambition to me, to meet and make the acquaintance of as many of the Chiefs and nobles of India as may be possible during my time. I like to know them in order to realize their position, its advantages and its difficulties—for it is attended by both—and to appreciate their work. For this reason I make longer tours and wider diversions from beaten tracts than some of my predecessors have done. I have spoken of the benefits that result to myself in the shape of increased knowledge, of greater sympathy, and of more intelligent discrimination. I trust it is not a vain hope, that they may be, in some measure, reciprocal. (Applause.) To many of the Chiefs and Thakurs, residing in out-of-the-way parts, and only brought into contact with the agents of the local Government, the Government of India, in all likelihood, appears a mysterious force that is seldom materialised into positive existence. To all such I should like to invest it with greater nearness and actuality. I wish them all to realize that the Viceroy is not merely a figurehead of Imperial authority, but also their counsellor and friend. (Applause.) If he comes and sees them, and speaks to them in their own homes, they may realize that they are not overlooked or forgotten, but that they play their part—and it is no mean part—in collective administration of the Empire. (Renewed applause.)

A SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION.

The chief feature in Kathiawar which struck me most last year was the recognition among you—in spite of minute sub-divisions of territory and jurisdiction and of many possible causes of disunion—of common interests and corporate life. The Chiefs of this province reminded me, in fact, of a sort of mediæval guild, constituted for the purpose of co-operation. In matters where the interests of all coincide can best be advanced by common action. You have your annual meeting of "parbharis," a species of local diet or parliament to discuss the administration of corporate funds; you have a fund known as the State's General Fund contributed in fixed proportions by all; you have a system of railways owned by different States and managed by a body upon which the various proprietors are represented; and recently a conviction has been concluded to facilitate the administration of justice between the several States, each enjoying separate jurisdiction in its own, at Rajput. This corporate existence is typified by the existence of a number of admirable buildings or institutions designed for the welfare, not of one State only, but of all. There is the Rajkumar College, where I spoke yesterday; there is the Training College School for Teachers, there is the Hospital for Women and the Chemical Laboratory—these institutions have been founded by the liberality of individual Chiefs or donors, and they are administered out of joint funds. I had the advantage of visiting the majority of them last November. During the past year you have had presented to you opportunity of displaying both collective energy and individual zeal in your encounter with the most serious famine that has afflicted Kathiawar since the famous visitation of 1812-13.

FAMINE RELIEF MEASURES.

Two days ago I was inspecting the celebrated inscriptions of the Emperor Asoka on the great rock that lies at the foot of the Holy Hill of Girnar. In those edicts were enjoined upon the people of the Emperor's vast dominions lessons of charity and piety and the sparing of animal life. It is gratifying to me to think that these precepts were not forgotten in the recent distress by the chieftains of Kathiawar. They have with rare exceptions risen to and fulfilled their obligations under the able leadership, and subject to the constant advice of Colonel Hunter—(applause)—in whom the Kathiawar States are about to lose a firm friend and the Government of India a most valued officer. All the machinery of the famine works and famine relief with which we are now so sorrowfully familiar have been forthcoming in this Province. Works and poor-houses and hospitals have everywhere been opened throughout the past twelve months; the infirm and destitute have been cared for and means of livelihood have been offered to every man, woman, and child, who had hands with which to work. Advances had been made to help ruined cultivators to start again in the world, and in generous interpretation of their obligations several of the Durbars have not shrunk from incurring heavy debt. Here, as elsewhere, famine has taught us a lesson which should be valuable for the future. It is sometimes disputed whether railways or irrigation are of the greater service in the prevention of drought. This is a very barren and senseless controversy, since it may fairly be said that neither is a preventive at all. On the present occasion the famine struck a great many areas in India where there were excellent railway communications and abundance of tanks, but the water dried up in the tanks just when it was most wanted, while the railways, though they could bring grain to the famished peasants could not make it germinate in the parched and moistureless soil. But I venture to say that if there is a part of India where both railways and tanks efficiently demonstrated their value in time of famine it was here. The railways poured in grain from distant markets with a regularity that kept prices at a point consistently lower than in the dearth of 1897, and if there was any Chief in Kathiawar who was diffident about a forward railway policy, I think that his doubts must have been removed during the past summer. He has only to look up the records of the great famine of 1813, when Kathiawar parents sold their children, and men killed and devoured each other, to realize the full meaning and value of a constant and cheap supply of grain. As regards irrigation, the experience of the past year should also have taught you the necessity of storing rainwater in irrigation tanks, wherever the contours of the land are favourable. Such works will not obviate famine, but they will greatly mitigate its intensity. There is another lesson which, I hope, that the famine has taught you, and that is the positive necessity of laying by a portion of your incomes in every year as an emergency fund to meet those sudden and terrible straits.

THE VALUE OF THE NATIVE STATES.

The fascination of living up to one's income is well-known in all classes and countries; that of living in excess of it is also not without its votaries among the Native Chiefs. But when famine ensues, a rude awakening comes, for an exhausted treasury is powerless to meet the demands that fall thick and fast upon it, and the State is thereupon burdened with a debt that may hamper its development for years to come. On the present occasion there has necessarily been considerable recourse to loans. The finance of some of the States, greatly to their credit, were able to weather storm without any recourse to outside assistance, but they were in the minority. In these circumstances the Government of India has rendered you every possible assistance in its power. I have myself kept most careful watch upon the requisitions of Native States in all parts of India. Where there has been famine, and I think it will be conceded without demur that whilst avoiding prodigality or slackness, we have neither grudged nor stinted our help. (Applause.) Apart from loans made by local funds in the Kathiawar Agency, which amounted to nearly eleven lakhs, and to private loans guaranteed by the Agency, which amounted to 40 1-2 lakhs more, the Imperial Exchequer has lent to Kathiawar Chiefs sums of money which, excluding such loans as have already been repaid, present still an outstanding debt of nearly 50 lakhs of rupees. I think, therefore, it may truly be said that we have all pulled heartily together, the Imperial Government, the Local Government, the Chiefs and the people, in order to tide the province over its dark hour of misfortune. And in this loyal co-operation, in the cause of suffering humanity, I find solace in contemplating the trials of the past year, as well as a hopeful augury for the future. Chiefs of Kathiawar, I should not come here as Viceroy of India were I not confident that my message to you was one of sympathy and encouragement. You are representatives in this part of India of a system of which no one is a more convinced supporter than myself. I am a firm believer in the policy which has guaranteed the integrity, has ensured the succession, and has built up the fortunes of Native States. I regard the advantage accruing from the secure existence of those States as mutual. In the case of the Chiefs and the States it is obvious, since old families and traditions are thereby preserved, a link is maintained with the past that is greatly cherished by the people, and an opening is given for the employment of native talent which the British system does not always or equally provide. But to us also, the gain is indubitable, since the strain of Government is thereby lessened and full scope is provided for the exercise of energies that might otherwise be lost to the Government. The perils of excessive uniformity and undue centralisation are avoided, and greater administrative flexibility ensues. So long as these views are held—and I doubt if any of my successors will ever repudiate them—the Native States should find, in the consciousness of their security, stimulus to energy and to well-doing. They should fortify the sympathies of the Government by deserving them. To weaken this support would be to commit a suicidal crime.

NO IMMUNITY FROM CRITICISM.

If the Native States, however, are to accept this standard it is obvious that they must keep pace with the age. They cannot dawdle behind and act as a drag upon inevitable progress. They are links in the chain of Imperial administration, and it would never do for British links to be strong and native links weak or "vice versa." As the chain goes on lengthening, and the strain put upon every part of it increases, so is uniformity of quality and fibre essential, otherwise unsound links will snap. I therefore think, and I lose no opportunity of impressing upon the Indian Chiefs, that a very clear and positive duty devolves upon them. It is not limited to the perpetuation of their dynasties, or the maintenance of their Raj. They must not rest content with keeping things going in their time; their duty is one not of passive acceptance of an established place in the Imperial system, but of active and vigorous co-operation in the discharge of its onerous responsibilities. When wrong things go on in British India the light of public criticism beats fiercely upon the offending person or spot. The Native States have no right to claim any immunity from the same process. It is no defence to say that the standards there are lower, and that as censors we must be less exacting. That would be an admission of the inferiority of the part played by the States in the Imperial scheme, whereas the whole of my contention rests upon its equality, and the whole of my desire is to make it endure. In Kathiawar it is gratifying to me to think that these propositions, which I regard as fundamental principles of Indian Statecraft, are generally accepted, and that the majority of Chiefs and Thakurs, whom I am addressing, are already engaged in putting them into operation. (Applause.) Holding views that I do, I welcome nothing more than the opportunity of giving such encouragement as lies in my power as head of the Government to those who have it in their power so greatly to help and encourage me. I hope that I have not been remiss in this direction. There has never been a year in the Indian history when the loyalty of the Indian princes and peoples has been more triumphantly vindicated. Aroused by the stirring events that were passing in foreign lands, and thrilled by the sense of a partnership in the British Empire, they have freely offered their troops, their resources, and their own swords for the service of her Majesty the Queen, both in Africa and in Asia. (Applause.) It has not been possible to accept all these offers. And, indeed, in South Africa it was not possible to accept any, but the war in China has presented me with an opportunity of showing how greatly her Majesty and her Majesty's Government have valued these demonstrations of loyalty, which I was not slow to seize. It will always remain a source of pride to me to have been instrumental in persuading them for the first time to send Imperial Service Troops outside of these shores. I frankly admit that it is not the purpose for which those contingents were originally raised. They were offered by the Chiefs and accepted by the Government to take part in the defence of India, but opportunities that we can furnish for their employment in India or upon the Indian frontiers are few and far between, and when the Chiefs came forward and begged to be allowed to share the larger responsibilities of the Empire and to vindicate their loyalty upon a wider field, he would, I think, have been a cold and narrow-minded pedant who on such an occasion would have damped their enthusiasm or waved aside the offer. It was, therefore, with peculiar pleasure that I urged her Majesty's Government to accept the offers so spontaneously and generously made, and that I have since superintended the despatch to China of picked contingents from the Imperial Service Forces. Kathiawar did not take part in this particular contribution. But in the South African war, the Chiefs here had already shown the spirit by which they were animated from relatively small forces of Imperial Service Cavalry that are maintained by the Chiefs of this province. Junagadh gave fifteen horses for South Africa; Bhavnaga contributed one hundred horses as well as fifty to Lumsden's Horse, and the Indian Government borrowed thirty-five horses from Jamnagar. You have, therefore, not been left outside of the great movement that has, throughout the past year, swept like a mighty tide from one end of the British Empire to the other. (Applause.) You have contributed your share to its volume and its strength. I am now arranging, for the despatch to Australia, of a selected contingent of one hundred officers and non-commissioned officers of the Native Army and Imperial Service Troops, who have been invited by the Colonial authorities as the guest of the new Federal Government of Australia to assist, on the 1st January, at the inauguration of the new Commonwealth. It will be a fitting thing on the day when a new offshoot of the British Empire is to start into official being, the festival should be graced by the presence of those who will symbolise the part that has been played in consolidation of the parent fabric by Indian swords and by India's sons. (Applause.) It is, therefore, in a memorable year, Chiefs and Nobles of Kathiawar, that I have come hither to address you—a year that has been one of anxiety and suffering, but that has also been one of noble devotion and recognition of the highest sim. If it has been a sorrow to me to observe pain and anguish it has also been comfort to note the spirit with they have engendered, and to have touched the instrument whose chords have thrilled to so sublime a tune. I take this opportunity through you of thanking the Chiefs of India for the part that they have played in a year that fitly marks the passing away of the old century and the opening of a new. A hundred years hence may it be in power of some successor of mine to speak to the Indian Princes and peoples in languages of similar good cheer and congratulation. (Loud applause.)

Almost immediately after his Excellency rose to perform the unveiling ceremony of her Majesty the Queen's statue.

"Attar" and "pan" were then distributed by the Viceroy to the first-class Chiefs, who came forward to receive the honour; by the Foreign Secretary to the second-class Chiefs, and by the political officers to the minor chief and talukdars. "Attar" and "pan" were also distributed to the other distinguished guests and visitors.

The proceedings over, his Excellency, preceded by a brilliant procession, left the hall and joined Lady Curzon in the carriage, which moved off under the usual salute.

The later part of the day his Excellency devoted in returning the calls of the first-class Chiefs.

At 4 p.m. by a special train, Lord and Lady Curzon, accompanied by their staff, left Rajkot for Surat and Bombay.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE AVENGING HOST.

TO PUNISH THE MURDERERS.

DYSENTERY RAGING AT TIENTSIN.

[From the China mail papers of Oct. 15 to 22.]

SHANGHAI, OCT. 12.

TO-DAY, an International Force, under the command of General Sir A. Gaselee, left Peking for Paotingfu, to avenge the murders of foreigners in that city.

The town is reported to be filled with Boxers.

Another force composed of French troops under General Voyron has started for the same destination from Tientsin.

Nothing is known as to whether the expedition, after it performs its work at Paotingfu, will proceed further in search of the fugitive Court.

Dysentery is raging amongst the Allied troops at Tientsin.

THE TROUBLES NEAR THE BORDER.

HONGKONG, Oct. 13.

To-day's news from the disturbed district just beyond British territory is to the effect that Admiral Ho's force of 2,500 men are waiting a reinforcement of 2,000 from the Bogue Forts, which is hourly expected to arrive. They will then, no doubt, move forward, scattering the bands of marauding rebels who are terrorising the district. Additional particulars are to hand concerning the affair of the 8th instant about twelve miles from Samchun. A body of 200 of Ho's soldiers were encamped some distance from the main body when they were suddenly surprised by an overwhelming horde of rebels and less than half of them escaped. Forty soldiers were murdered in cold blood on the spot, and others, who surrendered, will doubtless meet the same fate. It is said that all the prisoners were beheaded, but confirmation of that story has not yet come to hand. The people are still in a great state of alarm, but the presence of so many soldiers is having the effect of restoring confidence. The rebels are said to be moving further away from British territory, and little fear is entertained of their crossing the border. Hon. F. H. May and his body-guard still keep a close outlook, and on the first intimation of encroachment by the rebels, a strong force of British troops will move forward to intercept and punish the rioters. This force it may be stated consists of Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and two Companies of the 22nd Bombay L. I. under command of Major Kettlewell. A column of this description has been in readiness for months back, but there has not yet been any necessity to despatch it. The Military Authorities assure us that this column is ready to start on the shortest notice.

THE SITUATION NEAR THE BORDER.

TROOPS DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG.

HONGKONG, Oct. 15.

A strong force, consisting of 300 men of the 22nd Bombay Infantry, 60 men of the Hongkong and Singapore Battalion of the Royal Artillery, together with Royal Engineer and Hospital details, was despatched this morning to the new territory. For some time back the district around Samchun, which is close to British territory, has been in a very disturbed state. Armed robberies and other outrages have been of very frequent occurrence and peaceably inclined inhabitants have been thrown into a state of panic. The roughs responsible for this extraordinary condition of affairs recently banded themselves together under the cloak of the Triad Society, and carried on their nefarious work on a much larger scale. As whole townships were being occupied and looted by the rebels the Chinese authorites, usually slow to make a move, saw that unless some effort was made to check the rebels, they would soon overrun and devastate the country. Accordingly Admiral Ho was despatched with a thousand soldiers from the Bogue Forts to Samchun to prevent the rebels coming further south. Since then the Admiral's force has been reinforced by another thousand men, and only two or three days ago by another two thousand. He has now under his command a force of about 4,500 men. The rebels were originally said to be 3000 strong, but recruiting, blackmailing, and no doubt pressganging, have increased that number twofold. They are said to be well armed, and although not showing any desire to meet the Admiral's men their work continues, and indications pointed to the fact that they were moving North. Captain Superintendent of Police May and a party of police armed with a machine gun have watched the borders for about ten days, and have, so far as lay in their power, prevented the ruffians entering the Colony with arms in their possession, and it is for the purpose of perfecting the arrangement already made by the police that the column was despatched to-day. The men will go into camp on British soil, as near Samchun as possible and measures will be taken whereby insurgents will be immediately disarmed should they attempt to cross the border. The utmost precautions will be taken to keep all doubtful characters out of the Colony. The column sailed this morning in five steam launches, and Major Kettlewell of the Bombays is in command.

CANTON JOTTINGS.

CANTON, Oct. 12.

SITUATION IN WAI CHAU SERIOUS.

The feeling in Canton is that the situation in the Wai Chau Prefecture is most serious. Out of the ten District Cities in the Prefecture six are in the hands of the rebels. Unless this rising is speedily suppressed grave consequences may ensue. The hands of the officials are very full at present, and it is to be hoped that no additional demands will be made upon them. Canton has sent to the various Districts affected a very considerable part of the troops that were meant for the protection of the city.

SHUN TAK AND SZ YAP.

The additional particulars that have come to hand show unmistakably that the disturbance in the Shun Tak District was really a rather formidable affair and that a large area was for a time given up to anarchy. The Roman Catholic converts being most numerous suffered most. Their losses are put down at seventy thousand dollars. Two things saved the situation. First the rioters were a mob without a leader, and second the arrival of the French gunboat, Two clans, Mui and Tam distinguished themselves in rioting and plundering. For this they are now paying the penalty. A lot of loot was found in two of their ancestral halls, which as a punishment have been seized and sealed up by the mandarins. About one hundred houses have been dealt with in the same way. Also a number of the gentry have been imprisoned.

It is a pleasing thing to note that the officials have subscribed twelve hundred dollars to help the Roman Catholic refugees. The other day some five hundred of them were being cared for at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Canton.

The other day we noted the departure of a priest with a body of Chinese soldiers to inquire into the losses of the Roman Catholic converts in San Ui City and neighbourhood. That expedition has proved a great success and the questions of the losses of the converts in and round that city are said to have all been arranged through this priest.

A DANGEROUS PLACARD.

The acting-Viceroy has been reposting all old Imperial Edicts in the city. It looks as if he had been cut off from the source of his supply. The republication of this Proclamation has not altogether tended to allay the feeling of the people. In opposition it is thought, to this Proclamation an anonymous placard was posted in Tai San Kaai (Jade Stone Street) two days ago. This time the mandarins are directly assailed and the foreigners only indirectly. The writer does not spare words. He calls them sleepy heads and traitors to China and declares that they are entirely under the influence of foreigners! This is cause for the deepest regret, for China is victorious and she can hold her own. Why then should any fear of foreigners be expressed?

FALSE PROCLAMATION—HOI PING'S MANDARIN'S SEAL FORGED—INCITING PEOPLE TO MURDER AND PLUNDER CONVERTS.

The proofs of the inability or unwillingness of many of the mandarins to make a serious attempt to deal with lawlessness and disorder are alas! being accumulated daily. In Canton for many days we have heard of so-called Imperial Edicts, which speak of the victories vouchsafed to the arms of China, but no one, native or foreigner, claims to have seen the original copy. It is only the transcribed copies that have been in circulation. It has been left to the scholars of the Hoi Ping District to take the lead in downright lying and deception. Less than a week ago they devised and issued in the name of the Hoi Ping magistrate a Proclamation professing to be based on an Imperial Edict received by His Excellency the acting-Viceroy and which he had ordered that magistrate to make known to the people in his jurisdiction. In order to give an air of probability to the document it was sealed with the magistrate's stamp or something that corresponded to it. The men who managed this business seem to have had no fear of detection and no dread of punishment if detected; they went about their work in the most deliberate manner. The scheme included copies for all the villages or places of importance in the Hoi Ping District. This pseudo proclamation was not printed, so that proves that a goodly number of pens must have had a share in its production. Its high style proves that it comes from the literati. This is their reply to the magistrate's recent Proclamation telling the truth about the losses of the Chinese and the entrance of the allies into Pekin. These Proclamations were torn down almost as soon as they were put up.

THE PROCLAMATION.

'The Boxers are at strife with the converts and the men of the western ocean determined to fight (China). How fortunate! great have been our triumphs. These converts relying on the power of foreigners to help them have failed to do their duty and acted most irregularly and thereby been the cause of great trouble. Because of this men regard them with bitter hatred. This Proclamation is to inform you people, gentry, merchants, soldiers and all classes that the converts are to be slain, their churches to be burned with fire, and all their money and goods to be given up to the Government. Nothing must be kept back. If any of the gentry or elders undertake to protect the converts let a like punishment be meted out to them. Care must be taken not to molest good people. Those who disobey this order will also come under condemnation. Distinguish clearly between those who are followers of the strange doctrine and those who are not, what ground belongs to the churches and what not. Let the soldiers, the braves, and the villagers arrest the converts, treat them with the utmost severity and bring them to justice. No mercy is to be shewn. Let all obey.'

The Hoi Ping Magistrate's name and title are given also the counterfeit seal. At the end is added the date of publication which was the 6th of October. Last of all is given the name of places where the particular placard or Proclamation is to be posted.

THE WAI CHAU REBELLION.

No very definite news has reached Canton to-day, Friday, regarding the progress of events at Wai Chau. A number of the gentry who were reported to be moving their families have arrived in Canton and some of the Wai Chau gentry, who were in this city when the trouble began, have gone off to their homes to bring up their families here for safety. The people who have come out say that great preparations were being made for the protection of Wai Chau city by mounting cannon on the walls and generally improving the defences.

In a previous letter I mentioned the number of men who had gone from Canton to the East River as being about two thousand. That was too low an estimate. With the reinforcements that have been sent since, the number is now not far short of seven thousand men. That fact alone shows how seriously the officials look upon this outbreak.

ROBBERIES WITH VIOLENCE.

There is a very decided advance in the number of robberies with violence. Within the last few days there have been several in the western district of Canton. A very daring robbery was committed in Tai San Kai (Jade Stone Street) this afternoon, Friday, between the hours of four and five p.m. A Band of armed men entered the shop, closed the doors, bound the inmates and then proceeded to help themselves to the contents of the shop. The 'braves' who ought to have interfered, did nothing, like 'Br'er Fox they lay low' all the time the robbery was in progress. When the robbers had made good their escape they made a great fuss which only tended to alarm the other shopkeepers.

THE FONG TSUN MYSTERY.

Nearly opposite the Shameen is the part known as Fong Tsun. It is on the same side as the Fa Ti. The other day three black flags were put up on some high trees near the river bank. This was done by the Customs House people to mark the place for the steam launches that are used for towing the passage boats to anchor. To those who were not in the secret this use of flags on the trees was a sure sign of some terrible uprising that was about to take place.

CHINESE STEAM LAUNCH SEIZED ON WEST RIVER BY PIRATES.

Some of the readers of these notes will remember that a short time ago it was mentioned that a notorious robber chief named *Au* was sending his men to board all the Chinese launches going up and down the West River, to inform the men in charge of these launches that they must hold themselves in readiness to hand over their vessels at any time to their master. It sounded like a tale, but it turns out to be only too true. On Saturday last the followers of the robber seized a steam launch. They were very polite with the crew and comforted them by saying that they had no ill-will to them and that all they wished was a loan of the steam launch which they would return in due time. The time of the loan has not yet expired.

A MOST DANGEROUS MOVE.

Yu Yin-lin, Governor of Hupeh, is hereby transferred to the Governorship of Honan; his place at Wuchang to be taken by Yu Chang (Manchu), Governor of the said province of Honan. The sudden transference to Hupeh of the notorious Yu Chang, Governor of Honan, a brother of the late Yu Lu, the treacherous Viceroy of Chihli, has created quite a panic amongst the more liberal-minded officials of the Yangtze Valley, as it is generally considered that Yu Chang's appearance at Wuchang is part of a plan of the Empress Dowager and her party to break the compact made in June between the Yangtze Viceroys and Governors and the Foreign Consuls-General in Shanghai. We have already stated in these columns what intrigues were threatening Viceroy Liu at Nanking by the placing of more Manchu officials in his Liangkiang Viceroyalty; and the transference of another Manchu Yu Chang, as Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's colleague in Hupeh province, confirms our views and will become a most serious menace to the peace of the Yangtze. The transference of Yu Yin-lin, the Reactionist Governor of Hupeh, to Honan, it appears, is considered a promotion for him in recognition of his massacre of the liberal minded friends of the Kolao Hui in Wuchang and Hankow last August. The only fault found in Yu Yin-lin is his lack of energy in opposing the enlightened and friendly policy of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung. This is what has brought Yuchang, thereby considerably strengthening the hands of the Reactionist Manchus in the Yangtze and making the proposed breaking of the Yangtze compact a certainty in the near future unless indeed Great Britain makes a decided move to prevent all such intrigues endangering the peace of these Central and Eastern provinces. It would be well if plain intimation were at once made to the so called Peace Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang, that Great Britain will not tolerate the appointment of any such notoriously foreign hating Manchus as Yu Chang and other Manchus recently appointed into the Liangkiang provinces.

TERRIBLE TALES OF AMUR MASSACRES.

FURTHER information on the subject of the terrible scenes which have been enacted on the borders of Russian Asia and China, is published to-day by the "Morning Leader" from the pen of its special correspondent now in that region. The terrible atrocities of Aigun, he declares among other things were the result of a pure misunderstanding. On July 1 last, he writes, the reservists arrived at Blagovestschensk, and for the first time drilled on the river bank. A crowd of spectators watched the proceedings. At the end of the drill the soldiers were ordered to bathe in the river. There were 750, and the Chinese, seeing them from the opposite bank as they jumped into the river, thought they were about to attack them. A band of Chinese fired a few shots from their cannon, and wounded five soldiers and killed three spectators.

The next day 100 Cossacks crossed the river, burned the Chinese villages, and massacred the entire population. The Chinese of Aigun, persuaded that war had broken out, bombarded Blagovestschensk with some old wooden cannon, which, in reality, did very little harm. The next day two regiments utterly destroyed the towns of Aigun and Saghaline, in which not a single inhabitant was spared. The Chinese ran away, after killing their women in order that they should not fall into the hands of the Cossacks. The children were saved, and forty were adopted by the Cossacks.

Then occurred the most infamous of atrocities. The Chief of Police of Blagovestschensk, who had probably lost his head, ordered the population to drive the Chinese out of the town. The town is inhabited by a great number of sectarians known as molokare, to whom the Chinese merchants give credit. It can be readily understood with what fury these people executed the orders. Three thousand are said to have perished. The Siberian peasants pursued them until they all took refuge on the river, where they were still pursued. All the bodies were plundered, and the property of the unfortunate wretches confiscated.

WRITERS AND READERS.

On Tuesday, Oct., 23, Dr. Conan Doyle's history of the war was published by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. This is the first attempt that has been made to gather the events of the conflict into a single complete one-volume narrative. It is hardly necessary to repeat that the author was present in South Africa during a considerable part of the compaign. The book will contain five maps.

Mr. W. Hall Griffin has discovered in the Royal Library in Rome an unpublished manuscript of the story of Browning's "The Ring and the Book," and he has prepared a translation of it, which was the chief literary feature of the second number of the "Monthly Review." The editor, Mr. Newbolt, and the publisher, Mr. Murray, have every reason to be gratified with the reception accorded to the "Monthly." Other contributors to the forthcoming number include M. F. De Martens," who speaks with special authority on "Europe, China, and the Peace Conference"; Mr. Lawrence Binyon, who contributes a long poem; and Mr. Paul Waterhouse, who writes on the modern study of Gothic architecture.

A memoir of a hero of Tirah, Lieut.-General John Haughton, Commandant of the 36th Sikhs, will be published by Mr. John Murray within the next fortnight. The writer is Major A. C. Yate, of the 2nd Baluch Battalion, who, impressed by the important part that public schools may take in the military training of the youth, has associated the book with the two public schools—Shrewsbury and Uppingham—at which General J. C. Haughtan and his son (the subject of the memoir) had been educated. "Both father and son," says Major Yate, "were, in every sense of the word, gallant and good men."

A pamphlet containing special hymns of thanksgiving on the conclusion of the war was published the other day, by Messrs. Skeffington. One of the hymns—"Victory"—is by the Archbishop of Armagh. The following are the first and fourth verses;—

There is one word, of sound
The noblest earth hath found
Since first the tide of war flash'd fiercely by;
When the proud deeds men sum
Of those who overcome,
They lift it up and sing of VICTORY.
Where'er our lives go on
Our battlefields are won—
Each hour we march without the beat of drum,
The Victor in our ear
Whispers—"Be of good cheer.
"I march with thee and I have overcome."

The National Anthem, with an additional verse by Mr. Martin S. Skeffington, precedes the other hymns in the collection, and among the composers are Sir Frederick Bridge and Sir George Martin.

Sir Wemyss Reid's paper on "London After Forty Years" is one of many attractive features of the new number of the "Anglo-Saxon Review," which Mr. Lane published last week. The old London, he says, was dirtier, noisier, and duller than the London of to-day, which is almost as gay and brilliant as Paris. Out of his great store of reminiscences Sir Wemyss Reid tells how on one occasion, about ten years ago, he sat opposite Mr. Gladstone at dinner and noticed that the side of his face was severely bruised and cut. The explanation was interesting.—Mr. Gladstone had been to call a few evenings before upon Lord Granville, who was then very ill. In returning he took a short cut through some of the alleys of Mayfair, and in passing along one narrow street he slipped off the pavement and, losing his balance, fell at full length upon the road. "I lay there stunned for a minute at least," he added in his deep, sonorous voice, "and though a great many people passed, no one came to my assistance or took the slightest notice of me. I suppose they thought that I was drunk."

Mr. Charles Dixon has written a new book on the study of birds which Mr. George Allen will publish. Mr. Dixon is already the author of some twenty-five volumes on ornithology. The new one is written for those who have no previous acquaintance with the subject. It deals with the origin of birds, the principal groups into which they are divided, how they are distributed over the earth's surface, nests and eggs &c. Mr. C. Whymper has done a coloured frontispiece for the volume.

A Colonial view of the Boer War is being presented by Mr. Frank Wilkinson, who acted as correspondent for the "Sydeny Daily Telegraph." Mr. Wilkinson who had the advantage of a practical training with Australian mounted troops, accompanied the Australian force to the Cape and was at Kimberley, Bloemfontein, Johannesburg and Pretoria, returning by march route through the eastern portion of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. His book which he calls "Australia at the Front" covers a period of ten months. It will be illustrated by Mr. Norman H. Hardy and published by Mr. John Long.

A number of notable Christmas books are coming out soon. "The April Baby's Book of Tunes," is by the author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden," and illustrated by Kate Greenaway; it will be published by Messrs. Macmillan. "Christmas Eve at Remney Hall" is written and illustrated with pencil drawings by Miss Jessie Macgregor, and will be artistically produced by Mr. Elkin Mathews. Mr. E. H. Cooper's new volume of fairy stories, "Wyemarke and the Mountain Fairies," will be published on Monday, and uniform with it a cheap edition of his last Christmas book for children, "Wyemarke and the Sea Fairies." Mr. Cooper's new novel also, "The Monk Wins"—not specially a Christmas book—will be published by Messrs. Duckworth shortly.

A practical treatise on the art commonly called palmistry is announced as being "so clearly written that the veriest novice may by a careful study of its text and illustrations, become thoroughly acquainted" with hand reading. The author, Mr. William G. Benham, presumably an American, carefully eliminates "planetry influence" and other superstitions, and depends upon "a surprising array of undeniable fact." Messrs. Putnam's Sons will publish the volume next week, under the title "The Laws of Scientific Hand-Readings."

Mr. Maurice Hewlett's new work, "Richard Yea-and-Nay," was published on Nov. 2. Dick Donovan's, new volume of stories, "The Adventures of Tyler Tatlock, Private Detective," was published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus on Thursday, and Mrs. Campbell Praed's new work, "As a Watch in the Night," a week later. The latter is described as "A drama of waking and dream, in five acts."—A new story by Miss Boyd Bayly, entitled "Honor Greenleaf, which Messrs. Jarrold announce, is especially addressed to invalid.—Mr. Burleigh is trying a new experiment—that of bringing out a cheap edition of Miss Nora Vynne's "The Priest's Marriage," concurrently with a further edition of the 6s. volume.—"The Lady of Dreams," by Una L. Siberrad, and "The Story of Ronald Kestrel," by A. J. Dawson, will be published shortly by Mr. Heinemann.

Mr. Harold E. Gorst has resigned the editorship of the "Review of the Week." An illustrated edition of Mr. Morley's "Cromwell" will be published by Messrs. Macmillian.—The biography of Huxley will shortly be published and Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace's "Studies, Scientific and Social," both by Messrs. Macmillian.—Mr. Leslie Stephen's work on the English Utilitarians will be punished by Messrs. Duckworth. It has been delayed by his illness. Mr. Stephen is happily well again.—The "Studies in Style" which Mr. W. H. Helm has been contributing to the "Morning Post" are about to appear in a volume published by Mr. Heinemann.

Her Majesty the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales have each graciously accepted a copy of Captain Clive Dixon's work "The Leaguer of Ladysmith," published by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, Her Majesty's Printers. Captain Clive Dixon, who is a son of Sir Raylton Dixon, was A. D. C. to Sir George White, and is still out at the front.

The Sword of the King by Ronald Macdonald, (John Murray.) is a tale of the West Country in the days when Kirke and Jeffreys stamped out the embers of Monmouth's rebellion and William of Orange landed in Torbay. The story is told by Philippa Drayton an advanturous damsel whose deviotion to her old playmate Captain Edward Royston of the Prince's service leads her into a series of adventures and embarrassments which we shall not forestall the reader by attempting to describe. These two the hero and heroine are delightful people; so are Sir Michael the proud old squire Philippa's father and Prue the sewing wench, and M. de Rondiniacque, the amorous gentleman of France. In fact Mr. Macdonald fills his pages with so many charming characters that one is tempted to regret that the villain of the piece is only allowed to show himself for half a page in the last chapter. The slight portrait of the Prince himself, cold and suspicious, and yet at all times scrupulously fair, is excellently drawn. The writer has a sense of humour, and his incidents, without being very original, are sufficiently exciting to keep the interest sustained to the end of the book. We shall look with interest for his next appearance.

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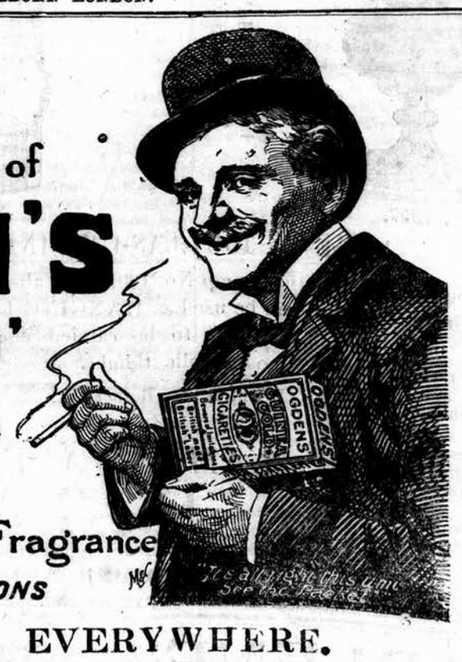
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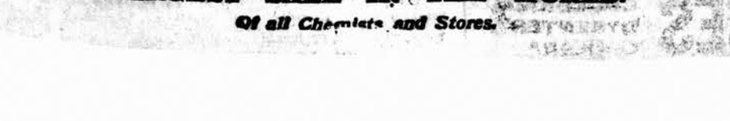
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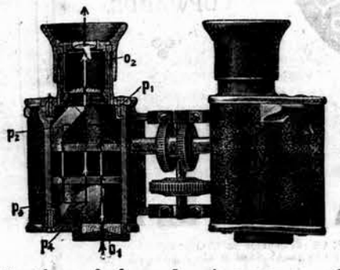
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